The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XV. TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1843. No. 1780.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Two Shillings and Sixpence, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "Sydney Morning Herald" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are Mr. John Harris, Collector, Sydney; Mr. Joseph Hunt, Balmain; Mr. John Liscombe, Bathurst; Mr. Laban White, Windsor; Mr. Hugh Taylor, Parramatta Mr. A. W. Larymore, Maitland and Wollombi; Mr. D. L. Spillane, Campbelltown; Mr. John Coleman, Penrith; Mr. R. Davison, Wollongong; Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, Cassilis; Mr. John Gray, Queanbeyan; Mr. Arthur Brown, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; Mr. William Barnard Rhodes, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "Kemp and Fairfax," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "Sydney Morning Herald" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods only can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. Advertisements are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a.m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. Advertisements must specify on the face of them the number of times they are to be published, or they will not be taken in. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post paid, or they will not be taken in.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE Subscribers to this Paper, and the Public generally, are respectfully informed, that in future the following Rules will be strictly adhered to:—

In Sydney.—No new Subscribers will be received without *one quarter* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being 13s. 6d. per quarter.

In the Country.—No new Subscribers will be received without *half-a-year* being paid in advance, for which ten per cent. will be allowed; the subscription in advance being £1 11s. 6d. per half year; and the Proprietors must be furnished to the time with a written undertaking that all future payments, both for subscription and charges of advertisements, shall be made in Sydney, or by the hands of an Agent.

In all cases, whether in Town or Country, the names of persons will be struck off the subscription list, when the arrears against them have stood over twelve months, and proceedings for recovering the amount due will be instituted.

No Advertisements will be received from persons who are not Subscribers without payment in advance, either by remittance or an order upon some responsible individual in Sydney.

In all cases of Insolvency, when the party is a Subscriber to this Journal, the name is at once erased from the Subscribers' Book; and if he wish to take the paper in future, he must comply with the rule affecting new Subscribers, and pay in advance.

SEAHORSE STEAM SHIP.
Steam Communication between Sydney, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip.

THE STEAM SHIP *SEAHORSE* will leave Sydney, from the Flour Company's Wharf—
For HOBART TOWN, THIS EVENING, the 31st January, at Six o'clock.
For GEORGE TOWN and PORT PHILLIP, on Thursday, the 16th February, at Eight o'clock, a.m.
Further information obtained on application to
BOYD AND CO.
Unwin's Buildings, Custom House.
Sydney, January 18. 946

For Hobart Town.

THE FINE SCHOONER *SISTERS*, 150 tons, Hugh Clark, will clear the Customs on Wednesday, the 1st of February, and proceed direct to sea the same day. For freight only about twenty tons, apply to
JAMES COOK.
Union Wharf, January 30. 1488

For Port Phillip and South Australia.

THE fine fast-sailing brig *EMMA*, Sproule, Commander, will sail during next week. For freight or passage apply at
T. & M. WOOLLEY'S;
Or, on board.
January 28. 1475

For Adelaide, South Australia.

THE fast sailing packet brig *DORSET*, D. Walsh, master, (in consequence of Thursday last being a holiday) will not sail until Wednesday next, the first of February. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to
V. & E. SOLOMON,
South Australian Packet Office.
Sydney, January 30. 1491

For Port Nicholson Direct.

THE fine fast-sailing ship *POSTHUMOUS*, A.1, burthen 389 tons, A. Milner, commander, having nearly the whole of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations and carrying a Surgeon, apply to the commander on board, or
W. S. DELOITTE and Co.,
Miller's Point.
Goods received wharfage free. 1249

For the Bay of Islands and Auckland,
WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.

THE FINE SCHOONER *THOMAS LORD*, Captain Brown. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, to
CAMPBELL AND CO., or to
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.
January 13. 748

For King George's Sound, Swan River, Manila, and China,
TO SAIL IN TEN DAYS,

THE A. 1., BARQUE *CALEDONIA*, Captain Case. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board.
N.B.—This is a good opportunity to mechanics and servants proceeding to the westward, as they are much wanted.
Gas Company's Wharf,
January 18. 1461

For England via Valparaiso, to sail the 5th of February.

THE remarkably fast-sailing ship *TRITON*, A 1, 500 tons, Joseph Dare, commander, has first-rate poop and other accommodation. For freight or passage to Valparaiso, or passage to London, apply to the commander, or to
R. G. DUNLOP.,
Bligh-street, Sydney.
1282

Notice to Shippers of Wool on Hunter River, &c.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first class Ship *DUKE OF MANCHESTER*, W. S. Murray, commander, burden 359 tons, has been remain at Newcastle until the 14th February, and will then return to Sydney to take on board the wool awaiting her there. Her cabin accommodations are of a superior description. For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board; or, to
A. B. SPARK,
Commercial Wharf.
1518

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine fast-sailing BRIG *CAROLINE*, guaranteed to sail in all February, 1843; having all her dead weight on board, is now ready to take in wool. Having excellent accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, early application must be made to
ISAAC SIMMONS,
At his new Mart, George-street.
1408

FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Under engagement to H. M. Government, to sail on the 12th February.

THE new fast-sailing Bristol-built Barque *EAGLE*, A 1 at Lloyds, 370 tons register, John M. Buckley, Esq., Commander. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For passage apply on board the vessel at the Circular Wharf, to Captain Buckley. For freight of Wool only, to
S. A. BRYANT AND CO.,
Bank Court, King-street,
or to JOSEPH S. WILLIS,
Charlotte-place.
1354

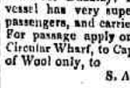
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE fine first-class fast-sailing A 1 argue *PERSIAN*, 347 tons per register, Thomas Millman, Commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and will meet with quick despatch. This vessel has very superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Commander on board, or to
THACKER, MASON, and CO.,
Fort-street,
or CAMPBELL, HILL, and CO.,
373 Jamison-street.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

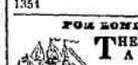
THE New Teak-built SHIP *THERESA*, A 1, 495 tons, W. H. Driscoll, Commander, having a large portion of her cargo already engaged, will positively sail on the 15th February; has superior accommodation for cabin and intermediate passengers, and will carry an experienced surgeon. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to
BOYD and CO., or
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO.
260

FOR LONDON DIRECT,



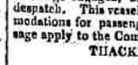
THE fine first class BARQUE *EARL OF DURHAM*, 462 tons per register, having the principal part of her cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch. For freight or passage (her accommodations in cabin, intermediate, and steerage being very superior), early application is requested to Captain Tindall, on board, to
AUGUSTUS GORE,
Spring-street, or
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George street.
January 27. 1445

FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE FINE BARQUE *ACHILLES*, 420 tons, William Veale, Commander, has only room for one hundred bales of Wool, for which immediate application is necessary, to the Captain on board, to R. Dacre, or to
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George-street.
N.B.—There is one Stern Cabin discharged, and room for four *Intermediate* or *Steerage* passengers.
January 26. 1370

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

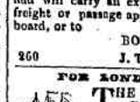


THE fine A 1 Teak-built barque *CYGNET*, 236 tons, William Dalston, Commander, having greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodations, apply to
J. B. METCALFE.
1373 Lower George-street.

FOR LONDON.

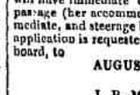
THE fast sailing new British-built Ship *BENARES*, 470 tons register, James Gilkison commander; has the whole of her dead weight on board and now taking in wool, the greater part of which is engaged and ready for shipment; will sail early in February. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, and carries an experienced surgeon. Apply on board, or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
647 No. 1, Lower George-street.

FOR LONDON.



THE FINE BARQUE *HERALD*, to sail on the 12th of February. For passage only, apply to the Captain on board, or to
COOPER AND HOLT.
1380

FOR LONDON.

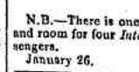


THE *fine first-class* SHIP *NEW YORK PACKET*, John Gregory, commander, 270 tons, will take the wool left by the *Duke of Manchester*, and sail in a few weeks. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, or to
A. B. SPARK.
Commercial Wharf, January 26. 1518

FOR LONDON,

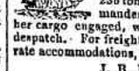
THE fine fast-sailing A1 ship *HAMLET*, 350 tons register, J. Wilson, commander. This vessel is now loading, and, the principal part of her cargo being engaged, will meet with immediate dispatch. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, or to
CAMPBELL AND CO.
Campbell's Wharf, January 11. 652

FOR LONDON.



THE first-class fast-sailing Barque *BRILLIANT*, 313 tons register, Hugh King, commander, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, or
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.
January 24. 1290

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

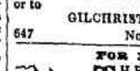


THE fine fast-sailing river-built barque *SIR EDWARD PAGET*, 482 tons per Register, A. J. Tait, commander. This vessel's sailing qualities are well known; she has superior accommodation for passengers, and carries a surgeon. Application to be made to the Commander, on board, or to
1298 THACKER, MASON, AND CO.

For Freights or Charter.

THE FINE NEW BARQUE *DUBLIN*, register 429 tons, is coppered and copper-fastened, and one of the finest ships in port; has a very large airy poop cabin, with accommodation for twenty-two passengers, and her height between decks is 7 feet 4 inches, and excellently adapted for carrying cattle to New Zealand. Apply on board to Captain Duniam, at Thom's Wharf; or to
ABERCROMBIE & CO.
January 23. 1203

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.



THE NEW SCHOONER *WANDERER*, 140 tons, Henry Burns, master. For terms apply to the captain, on board, to Mr. T. Steel, at Steel's Wharf, or to
G. THORNTON,
1504 Custom House.

EXCHANGE UPON LONDON.

THE Royal Bank of Australia hereby give notice, that they will dispose of Bankers' Bills, accepted in London, in sums varying from £50 to £500.
No. 2, Church Hill, D. M. LAURIE, Manager.
Office hours from twelve to two. 2086

Sydney Alliance Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of ten per cent. is declared on the paid-up capital of the above Company; and the same will be payable on and after the 1st February next.
J. A. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
January 20. 1088

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—Upwards of twenty years since, I obtained for this colony the repeal of certain destructive local duties on its principal exports at that time; the removal of some restrictions as to the use of the Crown Lands, which were incompatible with the prosperity of our grazing interests. I was also instrumental in procuring the adoption of other measures for the relief of our agriculture, at that time almost destroyed. Since that period, I have unremittingly laboured with other friends of the colony, in the establishment of means for affording a liberal education to our youth, on a scale commensurate to its growing requirements. I have afforded much of my time in various departments, in the management of our two principal national institutions for the relief of our decayed citizens, and for seventeen or eighteen years, more particularly for the last six or seven years, I have been unremitting in my exertions, in connexion with other friends of civil and religious liberty, and of good government, to obtain and to preserve to us, not only those free institutions of which we are already possessed, but that also which we are now about to enjoy.

So long a period of almost unremitting exertion in the public affairs of this colony, has at least afforded me the means of obtaining much information and practical experience. This has induced me to offer myself as a candidate at the ensuing election; and should I obtain the distinguished honour of being elected to represent this important City in the local legislature about, for the first time, to be established, I will at least pledge myself to endeavour to promote the best interests of the constituency which I shall have the honour to represent, and of the colonists generally, with unabated exertion. I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
8617 W. BLAND.

To the Independent Electors of the City of Sydney.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing your City in the first Session of the new Legislative Council. After having laboured among you for the last eighteen years, in concert with other friends of freedom, to obtain those constitutional privileges, which are the rightful inheritance of Britons and their descendants, in whatever quarter of the empire they may reside, I trust,—now that the parent Legislature has at length conceded to us a portion of our birthright, that I may be permitted to found my claim to your support, on the part I have taken in procuring this important concession—tardy—as it has been, and imperfect and unsatisfactory—as it still is.

My public principles have been so often before the public, in the course of the long and arduous struggle, which has led to this approaching change in our form of government, that I do not consider it necessary to trouble you with a recapitulation of them now:—feeling confident, that my veneration for civil and religious liberty, and for all the free and expansive elements of our happy constitution, will not be doubted by any one, who is acquainted with my public career.

Should it be your pleasure to elect me to the distinguished honour of being one of your first representatives, I pledge myself to deal with all measures, that may be propounded to the Council, according only to my deliberate views of their probable tendency, come from what quarter they may: giving to whatever I may deem beneficial to the general weal, my cordial support; and to whatever I may judge detrimental, my strenuous opposition.

A son of the soil myself, it must be almost needless to add, that my whole interests, feelings, and prejudices, are identified with the prosperity of my country—a prosperity which, I know, can only be insured by free institutions and equal laws. To revive and re-establish that prosperity on lasting foundations is evidently the first want of the Colony, and will be the first duty of its new Legislature.

After having devoted the best energies of my life to promote the interests of my country, I trust it will not be deemed presumptuous in me to anticipate, that few will be found in its Councils more competent to assist in extricating it from its difficulties; still fewer—with more experience, purer intentions, or greater zeal.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
W. C. WENTWORTH.
Vaucluse, December 19. 8390

To the Electors of the County of Cumberland.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of being one to represent your county in the forthcoming Legislative Council.

I persuade myself that it will not be necessary, in this announcement, to enumerate the various grounds upon which I have ventured to believe that I am qualified to do you justice, by the upright and efficient fulfilment of those duties to which I aspire.

The principles by which my public conduct has ever been regulated have been long and often before you. They have been an uncompromising advocacy for free institutions; for equal laws, in their most comprehensive form; and for an equitable humane administration of those laws; and I cannot but feel an honest pride in the reflection, that in prosecuting these views, my humble efforts have been neither unappreciated by the public, nor altogether fruitless in their results. To these principles I shall rigidly adhere, in the event of your calling me to the high and responsible office for which I now respectfully solicit your patronage and support.

It would be supererogatory in me to remind you of the precarious condition to which every colonial pursuit is actually reduced; that Australia is now in its utmost need, and that its only hope for resuscitation lies in the energetic well-directed measures of the approaching Legislative Assembly.

With the importance of the trust and the magnitude of the duties I now desire to have conferred upon me, I am deeply impressed, and with the corresponding necessity for qualified practical men as legislators in our new form of government. In mentioning the circumstance of my being a native of Australia, I may be allowed to say, that I do so not as a specific claim upon your preference, but merely to show that my interests, equally with my feelings, are in a pre-eminent degree, wholly identified with the happiness and prosperity of the Colony.

If my appeal shall be deemed worthy of your favourable consideration, I can only very sincerely assure you that my best energies shall be unremittingly exercised to realise my professions and to justify your choice.
I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
1252 GEORGE R. NICHOLS.

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of St. Vincent and Murray.

GENTLEMEN,—Presuming that the counties of St. Vincent and Murray will return a member to the New Legislative Assembly, I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative.

The grounds upon which I venture to lay claim to this mark of your confidence, are, the fact of my having resided in the colony for the last seventeen years, and having thus had an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with its interests. The knowledge and experience which I have thus acquired, I shall, should you do me the honour of returning me as your Representative, employ to the best of my ability in promoting those objects most conducive to the welfare of the colony.
171 JOHN COGHILL.

To the Electors of the United Boroughs of Campbelltown, Liverpool, Windsor, and Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,—Yielding to the solicitation of friends, and encouraged by the spontaneous assurances of support held out to me by many of the constituents of these boroughs, I now beg leave to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of representing you in the new Legislative Council.

In coming forward thus publicly and formally to solicit your suffrages in my favour at the ensuing election, it would be an absurd affectation of modesty in me to deny that I do feel, that in so doing, I profess not only to have the *will*, but also, to some competent extent, the *ability* within me, to serve you in the important and responsible office of your representative.

To the majority of you, I believe, I am no stranger: you know my circumstances and station in life; you know the deep stake I have in the colony, and the still *deeper* interest which I feel, as an *Australian*, in all that concerns the welfare of the land that gave me birth.

In seeking to promote that welfare, however, I will consider it my duty in all cases to act impartially towards the various and sometimes conflicting interests of the several constituent classes of the community; and however liable each may be to identify its own interests, in an exclusive or predominant point of view, with the general weal, still, as the common representative of all classes, my conscientious aim will be, to promote the just interests of *all*, without compromising the legitimate rights of *any*.

On this principle, I consider the civil and religious liberty of this colony has been admirably founded by our late revered Governor Sir Richard Bourke, and it requires but the establishment of a liberal and consistent system of public education, under the present administration, to render the work complete. When I see so many of my fellow-countrymen growing up without education, I feel in my heart, that the *best boon* which I could lend my aid to obtain for them, is the blessing of a just and liberal system of public education, free alike from ecclesiastical domination and sectarian confliction.

On the same principle, with reference to immigration, I would recognise no invidious distinctions or undue preferences with regard to the selection or importation of emigrants, from each of the three United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I have only to assure you, that although more immediately connected with the town of Windsor, that circumstance will never cause me to neglect the interests of those other towns for whose joint representation I now offer myself as a candidate, nor ever lessen the zeal with which I shall be bound to promote these interests by every just and legitimate means in my power.

I have now laid before you my views and principles, as a candidate for your suffrages; I have never been connected with any faction or party in politics; and I shall consider it an advantage, should I have the honour of being returned as your representative, that I will enter the first Elective Legislature of my native land, an untrammelled and independent man.

Allow me, Gentlemen, the honor of subscribing myself, your faithful and obedient servant,
R. FITZGERALD.
Windsor, January 13. 762

At a MEETING of the Friends of Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., held in Thompson's Square, Windsor, on Thursday, the 19th day of January, 1843, for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the return of that gentleman to the Legislative Council, as Representative of the United Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool,

Mr. James Hale in the Chair;

It was moved by Captain O'Connell and seconded by Mr. Edmund Burke, and carried unanimously—That this Meeting, considering that Robert Fitzgerald, Esq., possesses the required qualifications and abilities for a Representative of the United Boroughs of Windsor, Richmond, Campbelltown, and Liverpool, in the Legislative Council; the several persons present do hereby pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to secure his election.

It was moved by Mr. W. G. Burgis, and seconded by Mr. James Cullen, and carried unanimously—That a Committee be formed to carry Mr. Fitzgerald's election into effect, and that the following Gentlemen be Members of such Committee, at Windsor and Richmond, with power to add to their number, and that Committees be formed at Campbelltown and Liverpool, who shall be requested to communicate from time to time with the Committee at Windsor.

Mr. Edmund Burke	Dr. White
Mr. James Hale	Mr. Joseph Windred
Mr. Charles Smith	Dr. Stewart
Mr. James Cullen	Mr. James Pender
Mr. John Macdonald	Mr. Watt
Mr. J. L. Scarvell	Mr. William Alderson
Mr. W. G. Burgis	Mr. Edward Coffey
Mr. Samuel Cooper	Mr. H. Hudson
Mr. George Maughan	Mr. Patrick Byrne
Mr. George Freeman	Mr. W. Grinsell
Mr. Thomas Freeman	Mr. Richard Ridge
Mr. Richard Donston	Mr. John Odell
Mr. Michael M'Quade	Mr. William Smith
Mr. John Rafter	Mr. Farrell Cuff
Mr. John Shearing	

J. HALE, Chairman.

The Chairman having left the Chair, and Captain O'Connell having taken the same;

It was moved by Mr. Beddek and seconded by Mr. Charles Smith, and carried unanimously—That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Mr. James Hale, for his able conduct in the Chair.

FRANCIS BEDDEK, Secretary.

A Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Fitzgerald took place at Richmond, on the 20th instant, which was numerously attended, Mr. Hale in the Chair: when similar resolutions to those used at Windsor, were proposed and seconded by Messrs. Cullen, Burke, Burgis, Dr. White, and Messrs. M'Quade and Freeman. 1206

Camden Election.—Berrima.

A MEETING of the Friends of R. Therry, Esq., electors of the county of Camden, took place at the Queen Victoria Inn, Berrima, on Monday, the 23rd instant, when a series of resolutions were entered into, expressive of their approbation of Mr. Therry as a representative for the county of Camden, and of their determination to promote his election.

The following committee was appointed for the purpose of carrying the objects of the meeting into effect:—

Messrs. J. J. Higgins	Messrs. James Badgery
E. Allen, M. D.	James Coomer
James Harper	Daniel Toole
Michael Doyle	John Rolfe
Charles King	Edward Kelly
Joseph H. Jones	John Sewel
Thos. Wilmott	William Wright
Joseph Morely	William Gates
Edward Chalker	John Morris
John Chalker	J. Jenkins, sen.

To the Independent Electors of the County of Argyle.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to apprise you that it is my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the honour of becoming your representative in the Legislative Council.

I am induced to come forward to solicit your suffrages at the approaching Election, on the grounds—of my whole life having been passed in the Colony, and the best part it among you in this county. From my knowledge of past events I must have gained some experience, and be able to form a tolerable accurate judgment of any measures which may be brought forward affecting the interests of the Colony.

If you may think me worthy of the important trust of becoming your representative, I will pledge myself to use my best exertions to promote, not your interests only, but of the Colonists generally.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM BRADLEY.
Goulburn, January 1339

To the Independent Electors of the County of Northumberland.

GENTLEMEN,—It having been intimated to me that my former address to you did not contain a sufficient exposition of my political views and opinions, I now propose to give you an outline of the conduct I intend to pursue, should you do me the honour of electing me your representative.

I find some persons are so uncharitable as to imagine that no lawyer can seek the distinction to which I aspire without being a place-hunter; now, as to this, I pledge myself neither to seek nor ACCEPT any place or situation of emolument whatsoever under government. I further pledge myself whenever any question of importance is discussed before the Legislative Council, that nothing but illness shall prevent me being at my post; that I will spare no pains in obtaining information, and to the best of my ability making myself fully acquainted with the subject in all its bearings (more especially if it relate to the pastoral or agricultural interests of the colony); and that no consideration whatsoever, except my deliberate judgment as to its merits or demerits shall influence me in supporting or opposing it.

In the next place, in order that you may not be loaded with unnecessary taxation, I will use my utmost exertions to reduce the colonial expenditure as far as it can be reduced consistently with the welfare and good government of the colony, and should the home government either through imperfect information or interested suggestions, attempt to introduce pernicious measures or lay unfair burthens upon the colony, I will give my most zealous and unflinching assistance to expose the error, and prevent or redress the grievance. Lastly, I hold that every man should have perfect liberty to enjoy and maintain his opinions, whether religious or political, as long as he conducts himself with decency, and as long as such opinions are not inconsistent with the welfare of the state.

I apprehend that I have now said quite sufficient as to the general line of conduct which I am prepared to adopt; but although it would be the height of my ambition to be elected your representative, I would much rather remain in a private station than attain this distinction by subterfuge or deception. You must therefore pardon me when I state that there are, in my opinion, some particular measures which may hereafter be proposed in the Legislative Council, with regard to which, no man who has a proper respect for himself and means honestly by the persons whom he wishes to become his constituents, would, at the present moment, venture to give any positive pledge, inasmuch as it must (at least, so it seems to me) depend on the peculiar exigencies and circumstances which may happen to exist in the colony at the precise period when such measures are brought forward, whether they ought to be supported or opposed.

On all such questions it will be my duty as well as my inclination (should you do me the honour to elect me) to give the most patient and respectful attention to all your wishes and suggestions; and should it unfortunately happen that upon any of them my judgment should differ from that of the great body of my constituents, I should be prepared, immediately on being requested so to do, to surrender the trust with which they had honoured me, in order that they might have an opportunity of again reposing it where it might be exercised more to their satisfaction.

I have now, gentlemen, explained to you my views and intentions, at least as fully as the limits of an advertisement will permit, and it rests with you to determine whether they are such as will, or will not, entitle me to your confidence.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and faithful servant,
WILLIAM FOSTER.
Castlereagh-street, January 16. 85

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington.

GENTLEMEN,—The electoral Districts and Counties which are to return Members for the Colonial Legislature, having been promulgated, I hasten to announce to you my intention of soliciting the honour of being your Representative.

I have requested the honour of representing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington, from the fact of my having some stake in the former County, added to the idea that I shall have it in my power of being of some service to them: I have also been induced to offer myself to your notice, that I may have an opportunity of assuring you how much I have the interest of your Counties at heart, and of convincing you by my votes, (should you do me the honour of electing me), of my determination to oppose every act that I may deem prejudicial to your interests; while at the same time it will be my duty to give my cordial support to the best of my ability to every suggestion having for its object the general welfare and prosperity of the Colony. I have watched with much anxiety the cause of the distress which of late years has fallen upon this, our Country; and I have no hesitation in asserting my belief that they have chiefly emanated, and are mainly attributable, to the mistaken and short-sighted policy, not of our local, but our home Government: to counteract the evil of this fatal tendency, it behoves every person who has a stake or any interest in the prosperity and happiness of this country, to come forward at this period and appear before its constituency, that the electors may have an opportunity of selecting the men best fitted for the performance of the many and arduous tasks that must necessarily devolve on the commencement of a new Legislative Council.

I will do myself the honour of canvassing the Counties of Roxburgh and Wellington personally, and through my friends, at the earliest possible period.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
W. RUSSELL.
Regentville, Penrith, January 14. 797

To the Independent Electors of the Counties of Georgiana, King, and Westmoreland.

GENTLEMEN,—Perceiving that no Candidate has come forward to represent you in the forthcoming Legislative Council, I beg leave to solicit your suffrages for that honour.

For this favour, I ground my pretensions on the long experience of upwards of twenty-two years, which I have had in the pastoral and agricultural pursuits of these counties, the large stake which I hold in them, and the adjoining County of Argyle, as well as my public services in these districts, which I trust are still fresh in the memory of the most of you.

My public principles are, I flatter myself, well known, I shall continue strenuously to uphold both the legitimate rights of the crown and of the people, as guaranteed by the British Constitution, and will equally oppose any encroachment on the prerogatives of the one or the rights of the other.

In the same spirit, I am prepared to advocate the full liberty of conscience, and of private judgment, in matters both of religion and politics.

I am decidedly of opinion, that an assured increase of population from the parent State, is of the utmost importance to the prosperity of the Colony, as well as of the British Empire. And I am therefore prepared to make every exertion to encourage and maintain Immigration. To these principles I can so far pledge myself.

But in regard to other matters which may be brought forward, I will expect that I may be allowed, after the best consideration, to exercise my own judgment, in forming which, I shall ever weigh most attentively any suggestions which may be made to me by my constituents.

I shall only further assure you, that should I obtain the high distinction of being elected your representative, I shall exert myself to the utmost of my abilities, to support not only your interests, but those of the whole community, and that, in my efforts for this purpose, neither the frowns of power, nor any personal interest, shall ever induce me to swerve from the duties to which I now pledge myself.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful servant,
1014 L. MACALISTER.

To the Independent Electors of the Boroughs of Liverpool and Campbelltown.

THE electors of the above Boroughs are respectfully requested to meet Mr. Robert Fitzgerald at public meetings to be held at Liverpool and Campbelltown, on the following days, namely: at Mr. Graham's Inn, Liverpool, on Wednesday next, the 1st February, at two o'clock afternoon. And at Mr. Hurley's Inn, Campbelltown, on Friday next, at twelve o'clock, noon.
Windsor, January 27. 1478

To the Electors of the Counties of Murray, St. Vincent, and Auckland.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honour to offer myself as a candidate to represent your interests in the New Legislative Council.

The experience of a busy life, spent from my boyhood as a settler—an intimate acquaintance with the localities of your several counties, with their capabilities, and their peculiar demands for legislative support—a constant residence among, and habits of daily intercourse with, the inhabitants of this extensive district, will, I should hope, enable me, if elected, to fulfil the duties which a representative owes to his constituents.

A new era is dawning upon our country. We have passed our tutelage, and are assuming the management of our own affairs. The elements of prosperity and greatness are lying dormant in the land; and the first object of legislation should be, to arouse them into life and activity. If I have the good fortune to become your representative, I promise you that I shall devote attention, industry, and zeal, to the promotion of this object.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obedient servant,
T. A. MURRAY.
Yarrawlumla, January 13. 1141

To the Independent Electors of Brisbane Bligh, and Phillip.

GENTLEMEN,—I beg to announce to you my intention of offering myself as a candidate, to represent the counties of Bligh, Brisbane, and Phillip, at the approaching election of members for the new Legislative Council.

If I am fortunate enough to be elected by you, I pledge myself to use every exertion to promote the welfare of your districts, to the best of my power and ability.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,
D. C. F. SCOTT.
Bengalla, January 16. 1017

The St. Leger Stakes, 1843.

THE ST. LEGER STAKES of Fifteen Sovereigns each, five forfeit if declared, with — Sovereigns added, for three year old Colts and Fillies bred in the Colony, one mile and a half, will be run on the first Tuesday in May.

Colts ..... 8 st. 7lbs.
Fillies ..... 8 „ 4 „

Entrances to be made first Saturday in January, and forfeits declared second Saturday in April, addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the "Australian Jockey Club," at the Royal Hotel, before nine o'clock P.M, each day.

Entrances Two Sovereigns, deposit Five Sovereigns.

Further particulars will be announced hereafter.

W. HUNTER,
Honorary Secretary.
Sydney, November, 1842. 7459

MUDGEE RACES, APRIL MEETING.
FIRST DAY.
TUESDAY, APRIL 18TH, 1843.

MUDGEE Town Plate of £50, for all horses, heats two miles. Entrance £5. Three entrances or no race.

Second Race.—A Maiden Plate of £30, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each for all horses that never won a given prize, heats one mile and a-half. Entrance £3 10s. Three entrances or no race.

Third Race.—A back race of ten sovereigns, for *bona fide* backs, with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each. Second horse to receive back his subscription. Post entrance one sovereign.

SECOND DAY.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19TH.

First Race.—Cudgegong Stakes of £40 for all horses bred in the Mudgee or Wellington Districts, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns added, heats one mile and a-half. Entrance £4. Three entrances or no race.

Second Race.—A Hurdle Race of £ , with a sweepstakes of three sovereigns each added, over nine leaps, three feet six inches high, three miles. Entrance three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

THIRD DAY.
THURSDAY, APRIL 20TH.

First Race.—The Innkeepers' Plate of £50, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added, for all horses, heats two miles. Three entrances or no race. The winner of the Mudgee Town Plate to carry extra weight, at the discretion of the Stewards, not exceeding 7 lbs. Entrance £5.

Second Race.—The Settlers' Plate of £35, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each added, for all horses, heats three miles. Entrance three sovereigns. Three entrances or no race.

Third Race.—The Handicap Stakes of £20, with a subscription of two sovereigns added, for all horses beaten at this meeting, one mile and a distance, second horse to receive back his subscription. Entrance £1 10s.

Weights to be carried at this Meeting.

	ST.	LBS.
2 year old	7	0
3 ditto	8	0
4 ditto	8	7
5 ditto and aged	9	0

STEWARDS.
Mr. Lawson. Mr. Lowe. Mr. Bayley.
Judge—Captain Furlong.
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer—Mr. N. P. Bayley.

No person allowed to start a horse for any of the above prizes, unless a subscriber to the amount of five sovereigns. One sovereign will qualify for the Hack Stakes.

The owner of each horse for any private match, to pay one sovereign to the race fund.

No false starts to be allowed.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

N. P. BAYLEY,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

N. B.—All persons entering horses for any of the above prizes, must do so by letter, addressed to the Secretary, Mudgee. The owners of horses, or persons acting for them, are requested to attend at Mr. Sampson's Inn, Mudgee, betwixt the hours of six and eight o'clock, P. M., on the Monday previous to the Races, at which time the entrances will be made known.

N. P. BAYLEY,
1401 Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. BELISARIO, Surgeon Dentist, has removed from George-street to Macquarie-street, opposite the School of Industry, where he can be consulted as usual.
December 17. 8302

NOTICE,

ALL PERSONS having claims against the PETITION COMMITTEE, are hereby requested to send in their accounts to Mr. T. J. Oliver, at the office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, for presentation to the Treasurer, and payment.
January 25. 1390

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having discontinued the retail branch of their business on the first instant, will in future confine themselves to the wholesale. They now inform their friends and connexions in town and country, as well as the neighbouring colonies, that they have made arrangements to import as far as practicable all British manufactured soft goods required for these markets, which they will be enabled to offer at a considerable reduction on the per centage hitherto obtained.

This they deem themselves imperatively called upon to do by the exigency of the times, as well as of all colonial interests.

They avail themselves of this opportunity to acquaint the families who have favoured them with their support, that they can in future be supplied with goods, by the piece, at advantageous terms.

D. JONES AND CO.
Sydney, January 9. 464

TEETH.
A NEW DISCOVERY!

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, begs to submit to the public his peculiar method of supplying artificial and natural teeth, from one to a complete set, upon the beautiful system of self-adhesion, without the aid of springs,

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

From London, yesterday, having left the Downs on the 22nd September, the barque *Sarah Scott*, 382 tons, Captain Blake, with a general cargo. Passengers—Dr. P. M. Hosking, Mrs. Hosking, and two sons; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. M'Lean, Mr. L. M'Lean; and three in the steerage.

From Batavia, the same day, having left the 6th November, the schooner *Munford*, 168 tons, Captain Northwood, with sugar, coffee, rice, tamarinds, &c. Passengers—Mrs. Northwood and three children.

From Hobart Town, the same day, having left the 19th instant, the brig *Caroline*, 113 tons, Captain Frasier, with a general cargo.

From Singapore, the same day, having left the 22nd November, the barque *Prima Donna*, 222 tons, Captain Kell, with coffee, tea, sugar, &c. Passengers—Mr. Smithers, Mr. Heggins, supercargo, and two in the steerage.

DEPARTURES.

For Launceston, yesterday, the brig *William*, Captain Thom, with a general cargo. Passengers—Major Wentworth, Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. W. Duncan, Mrs. Mason, Mrs. Williams and child; steerage, Mr. Reed, Mrs. Pawdrington and child, Miss Simmonds, and Mrs. Smith.

For Port Phillip, the same day, the schooner *Perseverance*, Captain Pearce, with sundries. Passengers—Messrs. Turnbull, Welch, and Power.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 30.—*Vixen*, 46, Camroux, from Newcastle, with coals; *Tamar*, steamer, 130, Griffin, from Morpeth, with 46 bales wool, 100 bushels wheat; *Ellen*, 15, Thoms, from the Hawkesbury, with lime; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, from Wollongong, with 152 bags potatoes, 50 bags maize, 8 bags wheat, &c.; *Jane Williams*, 33, Martin, from the Paterson, with 1060 bushels wheat, 80 bushels maize, &c.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 30.—*Vixen*, 46, Camroux, for Newcastle, in ballast; *Eliza Ann*, 32, Cotterill, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Perseverance*, 34, Harwood, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; *Tamar*, steamer, 130, Griffin, for Morpeth, with sundries; *Mermaid*, 12, Doores, for the Hawkesbury, with sundries; *Ellen*, 15, Thoms, for the Hawkesbury, in ballast; *Sophia Jane*, steamer, 156, Wiseman, for Wollongong, with sundries; *Priscilla*, 10, Sutton, for Brisbane Water, in ballast.

The only vessel spoken by the *Sarah Scott* was the *Clydesdale*, Captain Renfrew, on the 5th October, in latitude 7° N., longitude 19° W., from Bombay to Liverpool, all well.

The *Strathisla* was to leave Batavia a week after the *Munford*, for Sydney, and the *Princess Royal* was also taking in cargo there for Sydney. The *Platina* arrived at Batavia the 10th November, and was taking in cargo there for England, when the *Munford* left.

The *Psyche* left Singapore, for this port via Adelaide, the day before the *Prima Donna*. The *Fal cipade* had left Singapore for China. The *Fortfield* had also sailed for Balli, where was expected she would load for Sydney. A new barque, called the *Glenury*, Captain Bewby, of Maryport, was totally lost on the Island of Bintang, on the morning of the 19th November; she was from Siam, bound to Singapore, in ballast.

DIARY.

MEMORANDUM FOR THIS DAY.

January.	SUN, rises	sets.	HIGH TIDE. morn	even
31 TUESDAY	5 10	6 50	9 16	9 42

First Quarter, Feb. 8, 36 m. past 2, morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Panton's last address so completely answers the queries in An Elector's letter that there is no necessity for inserting the latter.

Several communications are omitted for want of space.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1842.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

CAPTAIN O'CONNELL AND MR. WENTWORTH ON THE LAND QUESTION.

At the anniversary dinner of Thursday last, there were delivered two very able speeches, on topics so intimately connected with the public welfare of the colony, that we cannot pass them by without a few words of comment.

We of course allude to Captain O'Connell and Mr. Wentworth; and as both these gentlemen are candidates for the honour of representing our city in the new legislature, their speeches must be regarded as a sort of manifesto of the doctrines they will advocate, in the event of their being elected. On one vitally important question, we regret to find that they differ *toto cælo*—the question, namely, of the upset price of crown lands. Captain O'Connell, after dwelling upon the depression of the times, and upon the fact of colonial property, "from north to south, from Moreton Bay to Port Phillip," being "depreciated to an almost nominal value," asks, "And why is it so?" His own answer is in the following terms:—

"I believe that this depreciation in the value of colonial property has arisen out of, or at any rate has been perpetuated by, those injudicious and ill-advised measures of Her Majesty's government, which raised the price of the crown lands from 5s. to 12s., and then to £1 per acre. We are a community of producers—raising in our wool an article of export in universal demand; it creates for us annually a sum now approaching to half a million sterling. You must see that any measure affecting the cost of its production, or its value when produced, must affect us nearly; and this measure of raising the price of land beyond its marketable value has annihilated our land fund—deprived us of our means of obtaining labour—and, finally, made the cost of production greater than the value of the produce. It has deterred capitalists from the investment of their capital in this country—it has taken from us any immediate prospect of relief—and it has given us not only the labour of reanimating the lassitude consequent on times of over-speculation, but it has also given us the task of overcoming opinions and theories based on false principles, ere we can hope for amendment to ourselves."

We must remark, in passing, that the gallant Captain here manifests that manly independence of the Government from which, as we lately contended, the military profession by no means necessarily detracts. In the passages we have just quoted, the speaker flatly opposes a favourite measure, not only of the Queen's Ministers, but of the head of this Government, who is the avowed supporter of the high minimum price. So much for the cant of Captain O'Connell's opponents about his being a "placeman!"

We not only admire the Captain's independent spirit, however, but fully concur with him in the belief, that the raising of the upset price of our waste lands has been one of the most virulent causes of our present distress. Hence we are somewhat surprised, and certainly very much grieved, to find that Mr. Wentworth is of a different mind:—

"He could not take the same view of the causes of distress which Captain O'Connell had taken. He did not believe that it had in any way arisen from the recent rise in the price of land; on the contrary, it was his firm belief that if the Secretary of State had fixed the minimum price of land at £5 instead of £1, it would have been the best act (in the existing state of the colony) that could have been performed for it."

It is our "*firm belief*," founded on a close observation of Mr. Wentworth's public career for many years past, that he has a morbid dread of being considered a commonplace thinker, and that in the eagerness of his ambition to throw out original conceptions, he sometimes puts forth sophisms intended rather to startle by their novelty than to mislead by their delusions. That the broad assertions we have just quoted may be ascribed to this mental infirmity, we have no manner of doubt. It is the belief of at least nine-tenths of the well-informed colonists, that the rise in the upset price of land, as Captain O'Connell states, has annihilated our land fund, deprived us of our means of obtaining labour, deterred capitalists from the investment of their capital in this country, and taken from us any immediate prospect of relief; and that it has worked thus mischievously simply because the price is "beyond the marketable value" of the land. But *because* this is the general belief, it becomes a deep and original thinker like Mr. Wentworth to find out a creed of his own, of which the vulgar philosophy of the many would never have dreamt. We really cannot otherwise account for this egregious heresy. If Mr. Wentworth in his conscience thinks that the profits of wool-growing would enable those engaged in it to pay twenty shillings an acre for the average lands of this country, all we can say is, that he differs from every other wool-grower whose opinion on the matter we have either heard or read.

We are the more grieved to discover this obliquity of judgment, because we did hope that one of the most important services which Mr. Wentworth, by his eloquence and his eminent abilities as a lawyer, coupled with his his large experience as a flockmaster, would render to his country if sent up to the legislature, would relate to this very question. The Act of Parliament is so peremptory in forbidding the Council to "interfere in any way" with the estate of Crown lands, that we did not see how the house could even express an opinion on the subject, unless so acute and learned a man as Mr. Wentworth should be able to point out a safe and constitutional mode of doing so. But, unless we have wholly misunderstood his meaning, he has extinguished this hope utterly; and we have nothing to expect from this champion of Australia, on the Crown land question, but a staunch concurrence with Sir George Gipps and my Lord Stanley, in upholding and perpetuating the outrageous price of twenty shillings an acre!

We were glad to see, however, Mr. Wentworth's expression of firm confidence in the resources of the colony:—

"He, for one, gloomy as was the appearance of the colony, did not despond. As the old Roman Senate, in the most trying difficulties of Rome, did not despair, so did not he despond of the fortunes of Australia. They were now commencing the new year with some portion of self-government entrusted to them; and it would be their own fault—the fault of the country—if they did not turn that concession to some advantage. * * * Perilous as their position was, he did not despair, because the country possessed inherent energies and resources to an unlimited extent; and it would be for the new government [Legislature?] to call those energies into action."

Accustomed as we are to hear the mawkish lamentations of those heartless recreants who declare the colony to be ruined past redemption, it is really refreshing to see the avowal of such manly sentiments as these. We have no more doubt that a clue will, in due time, be found for the unravelling of that net of difficulties in which the colony is at present held fast, than we have that the sun will rise to-morrow morning. A great mistake in the management of our affairs has been made somewhere. The right method of working out our resources has somehow been missed. But inquiry, reflection, and free discussion, will bring the truth to light: and when once the golden secret shall have been discovered, and the energies of the country set fairly to work in the natural and legitimate way, we have confidence that Eastern Australia will rise to a higher eminence of prosperity than she has hitherto ever reached.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

MONDAY.

Present:—The Mayor, Aldermen Mitchell, Wilshire, Allen, Broughton, and Owen, and Councillors Foss, Hunt, Holden, Little, Egan, Taylor, Flood, Hollinshed, Chapman, Neale, Smidmore, and Peacock.

THE CLERKSHIP OF GEORGE-STREET MARKET.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been read, Alderman Allen brought up the report of the Subordinate Officers' Committee, respecting certain reports which had been circulated prejudicial to the character of Mr. T. B. Curtis, one of the candidates for the Clerkship of the George-street market. Alderman Allen said that he felt it his duty to state that the committee had been satisfied that the charges had been got up without anything like a good foundation, and therefore he had to move that Mr. Curtis be appointed clerk of the George street market, with a salary of £120 per annum.

Mr. Foss having seconded the resolution, it was adopted by the Council without dissent.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF WATER WORKS.

The Clerk of the Council having produced and read a letter from Mr. J. White, the superintendent of water works at Darling Harbour, naming two sureties on his behalf, the Council approved of the same preparatory to the necessary bonds being entered into.

ASSISTANTS TO THE CLERKS OF THE CITY MARKETS.

In consequence of the augmented duties of the clerks of the market, it was proposed that it be an instruction to the Subordinate Officers Committee, that two individuals be nominated to act as assistants to the clerks of these markets, and also to do duty in the same as special constables, at a salary of 3s. 6d. per diem. After considerable discussion, it was carried by a division of eight to seven, that an application be made to the proper Government authorities for constables from the Sydney police force, to discharge the duties of assistants to the clerks in the respective markets.

THE CITY DRAINAGE.

The Mayor having stated that this was the day fixed for the report on the city drainage being brought forward, enquired if the same was prepared.

Mr. Taylor stated, that in the early portion of the day he had seen the gentleman whose duty it was to prepare the materials for the report on the city drainage, and from the facts he had submitted to him (Mr. Taylor) he felt convinced that it was not in the power of that gentleman to come forward with such a report as would be satisfactory to the Council; at the same time, he considered that every means were employed that could be expected to get the report referred to prepared, and concluded by stating that the report would be prepared and brought up without delay.

THE CORPORATION ACT.

In consequence of a statement by the Town Clerk, respecting certain amendments and alterations which would be necessary in the present Act, the following Committee were appointed to consider and report as to what alterations might be necessary:—Aldermen Broughton and Mitchell, with Councillors Foss, Holden, Macdermott, and Chapman.

THE WEIGHING MACHINE.

The City Surveyor having been called on, made a verbal report that he had seen the machine at Woolley's, which was too light; that at Russell's, was not yet complete, while that at Dawson's was in every respect a fitting machine, and capable of weighing about six tons.

It was then agreed that the subject should be specially taken up at next meeting.

STANDING ORDERS.

Alderman Owen brought up the report of the Committee on the standing rules of the Council for regulating the mode of transacting such business as may come before them.

The report consisted of two parts, the first respecting the right of speech, and the other regulating the routine of the business of the Council, and its Committees, also as to the mode of bringing up reports, &c.

The report was afterwards adopted by the Council, ordered to be printed, and that the consideration of the same deferred for the present.

STANDING REGULATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Your Committee appointed to consider the standing orders drawn up by the Town Clerk, for the regulating of the proceedings of this Council, to approve, revise, alter, amend, or add, to the same, and to submit them to this Council for their adoption, having duly considered the matters referred to them, report in recommendation of the following, and submit the same respectfully to the Council.

(Signed) ROBERT OWEN, Chairman.
Council Chambers,
28th January, 1843.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1st. That the Council shall sit within half an hour after that expressed in the summons and notice; and if there be not members enough to make a Court, viz., eight members for ordinary business, or sixteen members for the purpose of making by-laws, those summoned shall depart.

2nd. That the minutes of the proceedings of each preceding meeting of the Council be openly read at the commencement of each succeeding meeting.

3rd. That of every Committee the majority shall form a quorum.

4th. That each Committee shall continue appointed until its functions have ceased by the termination of its duties, or until the Council shall declare otherwise.

5th. That the reports from committees shall be taken into consideration before any other business, unless the Council shall determine to the contrary.

6th. That the chairman of each committee be empowered to summon any committee of which he is a member.

7th. That should any person holding a place in the gift or appointment of this Council, accept office under the government, his place under this Council shall be, and it is hereby in that case declared to be, immediately vacated.

8th. That in every election of any officer in the appointment of this Council, where security is required, no member of this Council, nor any officer in the appointment of this Council, shall be surety for such officer elected by this Council.

9th. That the Treasurer do lay before this Council a brief statement of all the accounts at the first meeting in each quarter.

10th. That no extraordinary work affecting the funds of this city be undertaken until the expense be first submitted to the Finance Committee to consider and report to the Council the means of carrying the same into effect.

11th. That counsel be advised with in all cases relating to the city affairs where it may be necessary to take the opinion of counsel.

12th. That whenever the Right Worshipful the Mayor shall receive a requisition, signed by at least five members, to summon a Court to consider of an address, memorial, petition, or remonstrance to the Governor, Legislative Assembly, or any other authority, upon any occasion, such requisition shall be taken into consideration immediately, after the opening of the Court, in preference to any petition or other business whatever, notwithstanding any order, rule, or by-law to the contrary.

13th. That no officer of this Court shall be at liberty to show, lay open, or expose, any of the books, papers, or records of the Corporation, to any person not a member of the Corporation, without leave or license from the Court, excepting where otherwise provided for by law.

RULES OR BY-LAWS FOR CONDUCTING THE DEBATES OF AND REGULATING THE COUNCIL.

1st. That a member on making a motion, shall put it in writing and sign his name thereto; and if seconded, the Town Clerk shall add thereto the name of the member who seconds it.

2nd. That no member shall speak more than once on any motion or amendment except in explanation; but such explanation shall not diverge into argument or further statement; and further exception, that the mover of any motion shall be permitted to reply.

3rd. That after the mover shall have replied, no further amendment shall be allowed, and the motion or amendment shall be put, as the case may be.

4th. That any member shall be at liberty to move an adjournment: and such motion, if seconded, shall be immediately put for decision without debate thereon; but the Council shall have the power to stop frequent motions for adjournment, if put for the mere purpose of embarrassing and delaying the proceedings of the Council.

5th. That the decision of the Council shall be taken by a show of hands, but any member shall be entitled to require the Council to divide, and the members' names to be counted, whose names, on such division, shall be taken down by the Town Clerk, every member present being bound to vote; and on any such division the Council Chamber shall be cleared of strangers.

6th. That any number of amendments may be made on any question, the last amendment to be put for decision first, and in like manner, if such amendment be lost, the next amendment shall be put for decision, the last amendment being always entitled to be put in the order they may have been moved.

7th. That on any motion being made and seconded and put to the Council it shall then be competent for any member to speak thereon, or to move an amendment; but if any motion be voted on and decided, no member shall be permitted to speak thereon; and when once an amendment shall have been put and voted on no further amendment shall be made, and no further debate be allowed on the motion or amendment thereon; and when once a member has spoken to a motion or an amendment thereon, he shall not be permitted to speak again, unless he be the mover of the original motion speaking in reply.

8th. That any amendment proposed shall be put in writing, and be signed by the mover, in the like manner as an original motion, to which, if seconded, the seconder's name shall be added by the Town Clerk.

9th. That each member shall speak from his place, and shall not speak from a written speech, but shall be at liberty to read documents of moderate length, or extracts from letters, &c.

10th. That it shall be competent for the Right Worshipful the Mayor, or presiding chairman, to determine on any point of order, whose decision shall be final, and any member shall be entitled to rise to a point of order, stating his reason concisely.

11th. That it shall not be permitted to any member speaking to address incoherent matter, or base unbecoming expressions in words disrespectful to the Council, or likely to lead to a breach of the peace, and no member shall on any account be permitted to impute motives.

12th. That each member speaking shall address the chairman only.

13th. That no member during debate shall be referred to by his name, but as the Alderman of his ward, or the Councillor of his ward.

14th. That on the Council sitting, the Right Worshipful the Mayor do sit in his robes, and the several Aldermen in their robes be entitled to sit next the Mayor, and that the Councillors appear in the dress determined on by the Council; and that, on all public occasions, the Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors shall appear in the robes or dress of office.

15th. That the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and such of the Aldermen as are in the Commission of the Peace, shall sit in their respective robes on every occasion of their presiding on the bench or administering the duties of their office.

16th. That in case any member shall have spoken on any question, he shall be at liberty to make an amendment thereon, after so speaking, without making further comment thereon.

After the above by-laws had been proposed to the Council, considerable discussion took place respecting the necessity for getting the same put in a proper form for being submitted to the opinion of counsel.

It appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the members, that this duty was a part of those which should be performed by the Town Clerk, and some of the Councillors stated that it was only under the idea that he was to prepare these, that they had sanctioned the vote for £350 for his department a few days ago; and

Alderman Broughton said, that by the 71st clause of the Corporation Act, the regulations respecting markets contained in the Acts 2nd Wm. 4, No. 16, and the 4th Wm. 4, No. 7, are to remain in force "only until the same may be varied or altered by any by-law or laws passed by the Council." The Council has the power by the next clause of the Corporation Act, to make such by-laws for the regulation of the markets as can be made by Commissioners under the Act 2nd Victoria, No. 19; but until forty days after those by-laws are made and transmitted to the Governor, as provided by the Corporation Act, the regulations under the two first Acts are in force. The 65th clause of the 4th Wm. 4, No. 7 (being the Police Act), enacts that it shall be lawful for "the Collector of Internal Revenue, or such other officer as the Governor of the said colony shall authorise and appoint, to farm by public auction, for any time not exceeding twelve calendar months, any one or more stall or stalls, in any of the market houses, under such conditions he shall think fit." No by-law being yet made to repeal this, the only person legally authorised to dispose of the markets is the Collector of Internal Revenue, or such person as the Governor shall appoint; and the Governor not having appointed Mr. Chapman to sell them, no title will pass to the parties purchasing, and the sales will be illegal. His object in submitting these considerations to the Council, was to urge upon them the necessity of making by-laws immediately, so as to render the sale of the market stalls in every way legal and binding upon the purchasers.

The discussion was closed by it being determined that the formation of the by-laws should be proceeded with as rapidly as the case would allow.

THE WEIGHING MACHINE.

After the question of the by-laws had been disposed of, the subject of the weighing machine was again introduced, when after a long and desultory conversation, it was resolved that new tenders for the same be called for.

After some arrangements had been made respecting the preparation and receiving of reports from committees, the Council adjourned till three o'clock on Friday.

CRICKET MATCH.

The first match this year between the Australian and Victoria Clubs, came off yesterday, on the Hyde Park cricket ground. The play of the winners appears to have been much improved of late, particularly in regard to fielding. The Australians appear to have fallen off in this respect, at least their arrangements were much inferior to those made by them in by-gone games, and probably arose from some of their crack players being precluded from engaging in the game: this however will probably be seen when the return match comes off, as both clubs will then bring their best players forward. The following is the result of the game:—

AUSTRALIANS.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Clarkson	c. by Wood	1	b. by Cannan	0
Davis	b. by Fitzpatrick	5	c. by Cannan	10
Riley	c. by Richards	8	c. by Todd	4
Sadler	c. by Fitzpatrick	20	b. by Fitzpatrick	0
Byrnes	Not out	5	c. by Cannan	1
Thompson	b. by Fitzpatrick	1	c. by Richards	34
Sly	c. by Robinson	2	b. by Cannan	0
Dickens	b. by Wood	7	not out	1
Bennett	b. by Fitzpatrick	0	b. by Cannan	18
Cunningham	c. by Still	0	hit wicket	0
Martin	b. by Wood	0	b. by Fitzpatrick	0
Byes		6		6
		56		71
				56
Total				126

VICTORIA CLUB.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Still	b. by Sly	37	not out	20
Cannan	leg before wicket	1	not out	5
Davies	b. by Clarkson	0		
Hatch	b. by Sly	0		
Wood	b. by Davis	13	stumpt by Riley	2
Richards	stumpt by Riley	2		
Fitzpatrick	b. by Sly	8	b. by Sly	7
Connell	b. by Davis	5		
Stephens	b. by Davis	0		
Todd	c. by Byrnes	3		
Robinson	not out	5		
Byes		4		
		78		51
				78
Total				131

The game being won by the Victoria Club with eight wickets to go down.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of the trustees of John and James Hume, late tailors and clothiers of Pitt-street, Sydney, a third meeting: William Hall, £400; J. H. Potts, £235 0s. 4d.; W. Harding, £47 12s.; R. Hume, £35.

In the estate of James Jeremiah Byles, attorney, an adjourned single meeting: R. T. Platt, £115 13; Mary Rally, £3 12; B. Gilligan, £3 3s.; G. M. Evans, £6 11s.

In the estate of Georgiana Kinnear, a third meeting: the estate of Thomas Nalder, £30; J. Walford, £224 8s. The meeting was then adjourned for one month.

In the estate of Robert Howe, a third meeting: Sizer Elliott, £12 6s. 7d.; J. Walford, £22 16s.; G. W. Evans, £32 16s; J. H. Potts, £125. The meeting was adjourned for a week: the insolvent was allowed his furniture and wearing apparel.

In the estate of Alexander Goold, a special meeting: A. and S. Lyons, £5 7s. 3d.

A meeting was also held in the estate of John Carney, but no claims were proved.

New Insolvent.—No. 627, Barnard Duigan, blacksmith, late of George-street, Sydney, filed his schedule yesterday; debts £23 14s. 2d.; assets, £6 7s. 10d.; balance deficiency, £17 6s. 4d.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

This Day, January 31.

William Gunn, of Balmain, sailmaker, single, at ten o'clock.

George Pope, of Sussex-street, Sydney, shoemaker, single, at half-past ten.

George Frederick Gemmer, of Sydney, gentleman, adjourned single, at eleven.

William Beaumont, of No. 5, Liverpool-street, Sydney, builder, adjourned third, at noon.

Thursday, February 2.

Vincent George Williams, of High-street, West Maitland, cabinet maker, second, at Maitland, at ten o'clock.

Thomas Whicker Gale, late publican, Crown Inn, Liverpool-road, special, for examination only, at ten.

Samuel Peek, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, merchant, special, to disprove debts, at half-past eleven.

Friday, February 3.

Lewis Cohen, of George-street, Sydney tailor and draper, third, at ten o'clock.

Caroline Jackson, of Gundaroo, county of Murray, widow, special for examination, at half-past ten.

George Dent, ship-joiner, of Sydney Cove, (of the firm of Dent and Greenwell), special, for proof of Samuel Charles Wakely and George Talbot only, at eleven.

Anne Fuller, of Wollongong, confectioner, single, at half-past twelve.

John Harris, of George-street, Sydney, publican, second, at one.

Joseph Rogers, of Penrith, baker, single, at two.

Sampson Rogers, of Murrumbidgee, settler, single at half-past two.

Robert Cruden Gordon, of George-street, Sydney, merchant, second, at three.

Saturday, February 4.

John Bowler, of Carcoar, county Bathurst, settler, first (at Bathurst), at ten o'clock.

Matthew Stewart, of High-street, West Maitland, butcher, single, at half-past ten.

William Henry Tyrer, deceased, late of George-street, Sydney, mercer, first, at eleven.

Tuesday, February 7.

John Rowley, of Barwood, near Sydney, farmer, third, at ten o'clock.

Peter Furness, of Sussex-street, Sydney, builder, single at half-past ten.

John Jones, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, lodging-house keeper, single, at eleven.

Thursday, February 9.

Francis Ellard, of George-street, Sydney, music-seller, to decide an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Charles Lamomerie D. Fattorini, adjourned second, at eleven.

Friday, February 10.

Charles Evans, of Scone, blacksmith, single, at Maitland, at ten o'clock.

Abraham Abrahams, late of Port Phillip, now of Sydney, merchant, first, at half-past ten.

Thomas Brennand, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, now of Five Dock Farm, auctioneer, a first meeting, at eleven.

Tuesday, February 14.

Humphrey M'Keon, of Sussex-street, Sydney, agent and dealer, special, to decide an offer of composition, at ten o'clock.

Matthew Lennon, of Bungonia, storekeeper, single, at half-past eleven.

William Henry Tyrer, deceased, late of George-street, mercer, second, at one.

Wednesday, February 15.

Thomas Jones, of the Paterson River, settler, special, to decide on an offer of composition, at eleven o'clock.

Robert Stevenson M'Eachern, of Sussex-street, Sydney, newspaper proprietor, third, at half-past eleven.

Thomas Nalder, of George-street, Sydney, merchant, special, to decide an offer of composition, at noon.

Richard Sanderson, late of Sydney, printer and publisher, third, at half-past twelve.

Thursday, February 16.

William Blyth, of George-street, Sydney, confectioner, third, at ten o'clock.

Margaret Forsyth, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, widow, single, at half-past ten.

Friday, February 17.

Joseph Eccles, of Windmill-street, Sydney, stonemason, single, at ten o'clock.

Henry N. Disney, of Pitt-street, Sydney, commission agent, single, at half-past ten.

Saturday, February 18.

John Bowler, of Carcoar, county Bathurst, settler, second (at Bathurst), at ten o'clock.

James Sivell, late of Singleton, farmer, special, at Maitland, at ten.

Bourn Russell, of High-street, West Maitland, storekeeper, third, at eleven.

Thomas Brennand, late of Pitt-street, Sydney, now of Five Dock Farm, auctioneer, second, at half-past eleven.

Patrick Maker, of Castlereagh-street, Sydney, auctioneer, single, at half-past twelve.

Tuesday, February 21.

James Stark, of Church-street, Parramatta, baker, special, to decide an offer of composition, at noon.

Wednesday, February 22.

Adam Wilson, of Cook's River-road, near Sydney, merchant, third, at noon.

Friday, February 24.

Simeon Joseph Cohen, and Alfred Levien, carrying on business as commission agents and dealers, at Maitland, under the style of Simeon J. Cohen and Company, third, at ten o'clock.

Thomas Gore and Company, of O'Connell-street, Sydney, merchants, special, to elect a trustee, in room of Mr. M. D. Hunter, absent from the colony, at half-past ten.

Rees Jones, late of George-street Sydney, merchant, special, to consider, the propriety of allowing the trustees further time to wind up the estate, at eleven.

Tuesday, February 28.

Edward Welch, of Newtown, gentleman, special, to elect a trustee in room of Robert Cruden Gordon, who has been removed from his trust, at ten o'clock.

Wednesday, March 1.

Abraham Abrahams, late of Port Phillip, now of Sydney, merchant, second, at half-past ten o'clock.

Friday, March 3.

Edward Williams, of Kelso, in the county of Roxburgh, baker, third, at Bathurst, at ten o'clock.

George Blackman, late of Meadow Flat, publican, now of Bathurst, third, at Bathurst, at half-past ten.

Wednesday, March 8.

John Thomas Wilson, auctioneer, late of Sydney, now absent from the colony, to show cause why his estate should not be placed under sequestration, at ten o'clock.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the above Company held on Saturday, the 28th instant, a dividend of £1 per share was declared.

Port Master.—Mr. Merion Moriarty, a Lieutenant in the Navy, has commenced his duties as Port Master, in the place of Mr. Thomas Watson. We must admit that the situation was one which required a gentleman of more education than Mr. Watson possesses, although since his appointment he has performed the duties with considerable efficiency. Mr. Watson has been for many years connected with the port, and has claims upon the Government, which renders it almost imperative upon the Government to confer upon him the first suitable appointment that may become vacant, although from the eagerness with which every berth worth having is snapped at in England, a colonial appointment can never be looked upon as permanent.

The Daguerreotype.—Mr. Goodman, who has imported this extraordinary process into this colony, has now completed his arrangements for taking full-length portraits and groups of figures, also landscapes. Of the latter we have not as yet seen a specimen, but the portraits are fully equal to those taken on a smaller scale. Mr. Goodwin, we hear, intends leaving this for Hobart Town (where he has an engagement before he proceeds to India) in a few weeks, so that it would be well for those who are desirous of having their portraits, or those of their friends, to take an early opportunity of visiting the upper story of the Royal Hotel.

Scandal.—In the list of cases tried yesterday at the Police-office, it will be seen that a Mr. F. P. Jackson, who is, we believe, an attorney's clerk, and Mr. Ronald Macdonell, formerly an officer in the 28th Regiment, were committed to take their trials for endeavouring to induce Dr. Nicholson, and Messrs. De Salis and Macalister, to fight duels, and for posting them on their refusal to do so. As the transaction has excited considerable curiosity, and various incorrect rumours are in circulation respecting it, we think it right to make the following statement of facts:—The character of a lady, of the highest respectability and standing in society, having been most foully aspersed, her husband referred the matter to Dr. Nicholson and Messrs. De Salis and Macalister, who enquired into it, and certified that there was no ground for believing the assertions which had been made, and that they believed Mr. Jackson to be unworthy of credit. Upon this, Mr. Jackson sent his friend, Mr. Macdonell, round to the three above-named gentlemen, demanding a meeting, which they refused to give him, upon which the posting took place. As the case will come before the Supreme Court, we do not consider it necessary to make any further comments at present.

Tegg's Almanac.—Tegg's Pocket Almanac, which has now reached the respectable age of eight years, was published yesterday. We can only repeat what we have often said before, that it is a very useful publication, well compiled, and well printed, and one which will be of constant use in the counting-house as well as on the farm.

Provisions.—The contractors for furnishing supplies, &c., for the colonial service, in the districts of Berrima, Goulburn, and Queanbeyan, having, according to agreement, given three months' notice that their contracts will terminate on the 31st March next, notice is hereby given, that tenders will be received until Monday, the 27th day of February next, at twelve o'clock, for furnishing, from the 1st April to the 31st December, 1843, both days inclusive, the required supplies; the particulars of which, and the conditions, are specified in the notice from the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated 9th October, 1842. The terms at which the present contracts were accepted, will be found detailed in the *Government Gazette* of the 13th January, 1843. Persons tendering, or their agents, are requested to attend at the Colonial Secretary's Office, on the day appointed for opening the tenders.

Closing of the Markets on Sunday.—Yesterday, on the opening of the business in the City Council, Mr. Foss took the opportunity of correcting a mis-statement which had appeared in this journal as to his motion in reference to the closing of the markets on the Lord's Day. As the case was reported in the *Herald* Mr. Foss's motion was made to include butchers' shops, &c., but it had only reference to the sale of produce, butchers' meat, and such like, in the public markets.

The Market Stalls.—Yesterday the Market stalls in George-street Market, were let by auction for one month; some of them ranged as high as £3 16s. per month. A rare competition appeared to take place for most of the stalls, particularly those occupied by the principal market gardeners and fruiterers.

Supreme Court.—Their Honors the three Judges, were occupied yesterday with the case Collins v. Elwyn, on a motion for new trial or arrest of judgment. Mr. Justice Burton who presided at the trial of the case, reported it, and this, with the reading of the documents adduced in evidence at the trial, occupied until past one o'clock. The Solicitor-General, after a brief adjournment, addressed the court until past five. Mr. Foster and Mr. Broadhurst, who are, with the Solicitor-General, for Mr. Elwyn, will proceed this morning, and they will be followed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Windeyer, and Mr. Darvall, on behalf of the plaintiff, so that the case will occupy the whole of this day, if the time be sufficient to finish it.

Police Office Business.—There were twenty-two charges on this list yesterday, as follows:—Ephraim Johnston, for deserting his wife and child, out on bail, case adjourned; Thomas Gorman, who has been several days in custody on suspicion of horse-stealing, was discharged; John Quill, for having passed a forged order on Mr. Charles Morris, remanded; Andrew Moran, charged with prison breaking, remanded; Samuel Tamlin, for being illegally on Mr. Kenworthy's premises, admonished and discharged; Patrick Coleman, for stealing £2 odd from George Glue, butcher, committed for trial; Eliza Swords *alias* Malvann, for stealing 35s. from the pocket of Thomas Chapman, settler, from Castle Hill, committed for trial; Ronald Macdonell, for a breach of the peace, bound to the peace; F. B. Jackson, for publishing a libel, committed for trial; Ronald Macdonell, for publishing a libel, committed for trial; Patrick Findlay, in custody as a rogue and vagabond, remanded; Robert Biggs and Thomas Edward Mowbrey, charged with stealing £2 15s. from a man they had inveigled into the house of Biggs' mother, were both committed; Simeon Ireland, for a breach of the Hired Servants' Act, remanded; Abraham Briley and Margaret Johnson, each fined £5 and costs; William Boadly for assault on a child, sent three months to the tread-mill. In each case where Messrs. Macdonell and Jackson were concerned, they were admitted to bail, themselves in £100, and two sureties in £50 each on each charge. The drunkards' list contained in all seventeen charges, viz:—six charges against females, and eleven against men. Sarah Coghlan was ordered to pay a fine and costs, amounting to 21s., or be confined in the cells for twenty-four hours; Margaret Hudson, Mary Murphy, Ann Heley, and Ann Dreanor Pointer, were each ordered to pay a like sum, or be locked in the cells for forty-eight hours; and Ann Lynch having been repeatedly convicted, was ordered to pay a fine of 40s. and 1s. costs, or be confined in the cells for seventy-two hours; six of the men had each to pay 11s., or be worked for twelve hours, on the tread-mill; Henry Whitehall and George Jones, were each called on to pay one guinea, or be worked on the mill for twenty-four hours; Francis Devine and Laurence Wilson were each fined 21s., or to be worked forty-eight hours on the mill. The remaining cases were forwarded to the Water Police.

Illicit Distillation.—On Friday morning Mr. Mitchell, the chief constable, succeeded in detecting an unlicensed still on the Parramatta-road, nearly opposite the residence of Mr. De Metz; the boiler, still-head, wash tubs, and other appendages were lodged in the Police office. As in the case which was before the Court a few days ago, the above was detected by means of an information.

Sudden Death.—On Saturday last, a female named Eliza Fare, a resident at Kissing Point, while passing along Sussex-street, when opposite the premises occupied by Messrs. A. B. Smith and Co., fell down and almost instantly expired. An inquest was held on the body yesterday at the Three Tuns Tavern, when medical evidence having been adduced that death was caused by disease of the heart, a verdict was recorded "Died by the visitation of God."

Classes Eligible for Free Passage to Australia.—We may mention that the leading principles upon which we select the emigrants who are forwarded in the ships engaged by our board are, that their trades and occupations should be suited to the wants of the colonies; that their ages should be such that their labour may be available to the colonies for some years to come; that their families be not too numerous, both on account of the objections to them by colonial employers, and also because mortality is so likely to arise amongst young children on the voyage; that unmarried females should go under proper protection; and lastly, that the sexes should be in equal proportions. It is possible that our selections would be more acceptable to the colonists if we could include among them a greater number of single men. But the extent of the disproportion of the sexes in the Australian colonies is already so great that an analysis we have made of the latest returns which have been received, it appears that in New South Wales the proportion of free women to free men is as 3 to 4½; of convict women to convict men is 3 to 23; in Van Diemen's Land, of free women to free men is 3 to 4; of convict women to convict men is 3 to 23: in Western Australia, of women to men 3 to 5.—*Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Committee.*

Emigration to Van Diemen's Land.—It is with much satisfaction that we have to mention, that free emigration has again commenced to Van Diemen's Land, after being suspended for a considerable period. A fund applicable to defraying the expense of it has accrued from the sales and rents of the public lands, and at the same time a strong desire has been expressed on the part of the settlers for the introduction of free labour. The evil, therefore, which was formerly apprehended, of the emigration of labourers to the neighbouring colonies from want of sufficient employment, should they be introduced into Van Diemen's Land, will not, we should hope, happen. To some parts of the bounty system, which upon the recommencement of emigration, has been established, we have felt obliged to object. To that, for instance, which required that the labourers introduced should have bound themselves, while yet in this country, to masters in the colony for a period of three years. We were afraid that disappointment and dissatisfaction to both parties were likely to result from engagements thus formed in entire ignorance of all the circumstances which in prudence ought to have been considered. Another objectionable part was, that no security had been taken for the introduction of an equal number of both sexes. A considerable excess of males have already proceeded to the colony since the system has been in operation. Having pointed out these and some other minor evils, we have obtained permission to adopt measures for preventing their recurrence in future, so long as the system continues. It has, however, been announced to the Governor, that it is not the intention of Her Majesty's government that it should be continued longer than is required by existing engagements. We have received your Lordship's sanction to despatch some ships under our own management to this colony, and up to the present time have acted upon the authority to the extent of three vessels. An important and comprehensive report has been received from the committee of council on immigration, and we shall endeavour to make our selection of labourers in conformity with their suggestions. In other respects it will be our duty to submit a separate communication on this document.—*Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Committee.*

Emigration to Western Australia.—To Western Australia an emigration supported by funds raised within the colony has for the first time been commenced. A sum of £3500 has already been placed at our disposal on account of this colony, by means of which we have been enabled to send one ship, and have only for a time deferred expending the remainder, in consequence of the warning which has been received from the Governor against the too rapid introduction of labour into a colony where there is no large accumulation of capital applicable to its remuneration. We should mention, that during the past year a private individual took out nearly 100 male and female emigrants, the expense of whose introduction was to be repaid by grants of land according to a scale formerly established in the colony: and, as we have already said, the Western Australian Company are allowed to expend the purchase money for the land they buy of the government, in sending out emigrants to the settlement which they have formed in the colony.—*Report of the Colonial Land and Emigration Committee.*

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our various Correspondents.)

WINDSOR.

The Elections.—This town is quite on the *qui vive*, in reference to our forthcoming elections; each party being confident of success. In these circumstances the result must unquestionably be the umpire, to whose *fiat* all must submit without the benefit of a new trial. In the mean time the candidates (to use an old expression) "do not allow the grass to grow at their heels," but on the contrary, are busily engaged in traversing the precincts, and urging their claims on the suffrages of the public with eagerness and activity. Mr. Bowman is expected to address the inhabitants publicly in about ten days, and Mr. Fitzgerald proceeds to Liverpool and Campbelltown on Wednesday next, for the same purpose.

The Watch-house.—On the 25th current, the watch-house keeper died of consumption, under which he was labouring for thirteen months, and had been confined to bed for two-thirds of that period. Thomas Keenan was, prior to his late appointment, sergeant-major in the 50th Regiment of Foot, and the character he bore in that corps, as received from his officers, was of the most flattering description; while in the police force his conduct fully coincided with the reputation he had formerly acquired, and while he always discharged his duty in such a manner as to meet with the approbation of the magistrates, he had always the good will of the people. His funeral was most respectably attended, not only by the constabulary force, but also by many private friends who proceeded to St. Matthew's Church, and from thence to the grave. The Rev. Mr. Wallis officiated on the occasion, in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Stiles. It is much to be regretted that Keenan's wife is, with two helpless children, in destitute circumstances, and it is to be hoped that the benevolent will come forward to enable her to commence some small business for the sustenance of herself and family. It is said that Mr. Cotton, one of the district constables, is to succeed the deceased, and there can be little doubt but from his former efficiency, that the duties of that office will be regularly and faithfully performed.

The Weather.—We have had dry and sultry weather for some time back, and they who are good judges in farming state that unless we are shortly favoured with rain, the corn will suffer materially; at present we have no appearance of moisture, but for the sake of the farmer it is much to be hoped that the wishes of the agriculturist and others may shortly be realized. The grass is very much burnt up.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald

Gentlemen,—Immediately after the publication of the letter which appeared in your paper respecting the Rev. A. S. Wallis, we find the following remark:—

"Having inserted the Rev. Mr. Wallis's communication, we feel bound to publish this reply; but we cannot do so without deprecating in the strongest terms the language and insinuations applied to Mr. Wallis by the writers of the reply. Eds."

Now, Gentlemen, if men speak the truth, write the truth, and convey the truth into your paper, and are ready at any period to come forward and confirm, either privately or publicly, the statements contained in the letter addressed to you, why should you disparage and run down that truth? Is it not at the fountain of truth and justice that your pretensions to impartiality, greatness, and generosity, are laid? Is it not truth that guides you through the mist of public opinion, and brings you out unscathed from the many contending factions now before the public mind? And do you, Gentlemen, "deprecate in the strongest terms the language and insinuations applied to Mr. Wallis" because they are the truth? Do you wish to insult your readers and those who signed the letter by informing them that their statement is false, or do you mean to insinuate that you were annoyed because their statement is true? God forbid that either of these motives should be applied to you; and yet it is difficult to put a different meaning upon the intention of your words: however, you had your feeling on the subject, and your readers have theirs.

We have to observe that whatever statements we make in your paper we have the satisfaction of knowing that we come before the public in the garb of truth and our own signatures. We do not hide ourselves under the cloak of fiction to screen the badness of our cause, as others do, but we stand forward and challenge "the Temperance Man" and "the tubs of Richmond"—wherein we should imagine the writer of the above-named articles with sycophants of the same stamp have been obliged to huddle, from sheer necessity, in the filth of falsehood: and deep indeed must be that mire of iniquity when men are afraid to come boldly forward, and with their names vindicate the justice of their actions.

As we before stated in a former letter, that out of the great number of people who accompanied Mr. Fitzgerald to Richmond, not one of them was the least intoxicated: a better proof of this we cannot give, than by stating that there was not a single case of drunkenness (on either morning after the meeting at Windsor or Richmond) brought before the Windsor bench. Could there be a better fact of the sobriety and steadiness of that body of men who did honour to themselves and the cause of Mr. Fitzgerald; at the same time casting a dark cloud of utter contempt on the attempts of the few who, afraid of facts, amused their narrow-minded intellects by copying from "My Old Grandmother," and "Nursery Rhymes?"

We have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servants,
W. G. BURGIS, and
J. A. CULLEN.

[Of the truth of the statement referred to of course we were not in a position to judge. Our deprecatory remarks applied to the language used in speaking of a clergyman, and the general tone of the letter, which, with all deference to the superior abilities of the writer, we still think were indecorous.—Eds.]

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Permit me through your medium, to congratulate the proprietors of the *Sydney Herald*, and of the other journals published in your locality, upon the increased demand which must of late have arisen for their several papers, the cause of such increase you may possibly be ignorant of: I will therefore endeavour to give the explanation. We on this side have, I assure you, been of late well supplied with Sydney newspapers; not, however, exactly to our satisfaction. You will, I am sure, give us credit for feeling interested in matters connected with our brethren on your side of the great waters—it will always afford us pleasure to learn the prosperity of the colony, through the medium of the public prints; but we see no earthly reason why they should be considered a substitute for written communications more personally interesting. A newspaper, without doubt, generally contains that which is of interest, and is often amusing; but depend upon it that to us of the old world a letter with bill of exchange is much more so. Unhappily of late the latter have been few and far between,—the former very plentiful from your side. John Bull has the character of being a good patient creature: assuredly some of your neighbours have determined to ascertain if such character is well deserved. You may form a judgment, Gentlemen, of the disappointment we feel, and the mortification we have to endure, when, after having exerted all our abilities to produce goods to suit the palate, the sight, and other senses of your good neighbours, they are sold at prices far from remunerating. Here, however our complaint ends not; after waiting patiently for that which is many months overdue, "the needful," a ship arrives from Sydney, is duly published at the post office with the latest dates, expectation is worked up to the highest pitch, and we are apt to calculate what letters we shall receive, and what amount they will enclose: in due time the postman arrives, when, instead of the long expected and earnestly desired documents, he thrusts into our hands the *Sydney Herald*, *Australian*, or occasionally a price current as a substitute. The heart sickens at the frequent repetition of the scene above related.

You must know, gentlemen, that in this part of the world we have one day in the week (Saturday), known very generally as pay day, on which numerous applications are sure to be made for that root of all evil—the love of which is, however, unhappily, so deeply rooted, that it cannot easily be uprooted. Now, if by procuring a supply of the *Times*, or other London papers, or by appropriating to that purpose the old ones from Sydney, we could satisfy therewith those troublesome people who are sure to apply on pay day for that troublesome article, cash, how excellent well we should get on. We fear, however, the experiment will not answer with us, as we have not the breadth of sea between, that there is between us and our debtors on your side. I am sure there are very many of us who would feel greatly obliged to you if you would impress upon such of your readers who adopt the before recited illiberal plan, this fact, viz.—that we consider a newspaper very good, but a bill of exchange much better; and that no substitute in the shape of print can be considered an equivalent.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
ONE OF THE AFFLICTED, A SHIPPER.
London, August, 1842.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Having occasion to examine a Report of the above Society, I have been struck with an article in page 20, which calls for explanation from the peculiar statistical information therein given to the public: "Fines from Police-Offices, Benches of Magistrates, &c.,"—I notice only six—in which Singleton takes the lead by a return of £20 9s. 4d.; Hyde Park, £23 1s. 4d.; Portland, £17 3s.; and Queanbeyan, Penrith, and Hartley together; £12 14s. 6d. What becomes of the fines from Newcastle, Maitland, Paterson, Dungog, Scone, Muswellbrook, Merton, Murrurundi, Cassilis, *cum multis aliis* in the southern parts of the colony? And where does the money go to from the Police-office, Sydney? It strikes me very strongly that the committee do not well look after their rights, for I cannot believe that Singleton deserves to be branded with such a public imputation of drunkenness; but if not deserved, what becomes of the other fines from other benches?

Other societies are now springing up, which will reduce the funds, at the same time, no doubt, reducing the expenditure—but where has been the activity shown, except in very complacently branding a good friend with a bad character. You, Gentlemen, will, I trust, insert the above, and call for a public explanation.

WATCHMAN.

AD VALOREM DUTIES.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—Much has been written of late respecting the mode of collecting and charging duties. Why we do not follow other English colonies is rather astonishing. At the Isle of France the Custom-house has an appraiser,—an officer who examines *part* of all imports, and fixes the price for duty. In Calcutta they have also an appraiser who does the same, with greater power: he determines the price for duty, and is not under the collector, but the Board of Trade, and any objections the importer may have to make must be directed to that Board, through the collector; captains of ships swear to their manifest, and the importer produces the invoice, if not forthcoming, the duty is paid, agreeable to the price fixed by the appraiser, without the liberty of reference to the Board of Trade. This mode has given much satisfaction, and I think if the Government here were to adopt the same plan, appointing an officer accustomed to the sale of goods here—one of the experienced brokers—at a salary of £500 a year, and leave it to the collector to form a Board, to consist of himself and two merchants, magistrates of the town or city, to sit, if required, once a week, for the settling of any overcharge or grievance arising therefrom. This, no doubt, would considerably increase the revenue.

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
FAIR PLAY.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I have just read a letter in your journal, signed "Truth," in which the writer states that he was amused with two letters which lately appeared in your paper, the one bearing the signature of "A Colonist," the other that of "An Elector," remarking on the merits and demerits of the candidates for the Cumberland boroughs, and on Mr. Panton, a candidate for the counties of Cook and Hunter. My own feelings respecting those productions were slightly touched with indignation from the manner in which Mr. Bowman was misrepresented in them: and as your correspondent "Truth" (notwithstanding his signature) has rather perverted the truth, as well as "An Elector" and "A Colonist," by asserting on his own doubtful authority that Mr. Fitzgerald is a far more popular man than Mr. Bowman, I will take the liberty of explaining, through the medium of your columns, what I consider are the reasons for "Truth's" advocacy of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Panton.

In reply to "Truth's" assertion, that "Mr. Fitzgerald is more popular than Mr. Bowman," I will state the facts, that Mr. Bowman has received pledges of support from every voter in Richmond, his place of residence (where his want of private virtue or public capacity would doubtless be well known, and where there are persons of every sect and class), except from one; and that Mr. Fitzgerald has as many committee-men in Richmond as he has voters—he has the support of Mr. Farrell Cuffe in both capacities, but which I am of opinion he will not find of much use to him in either.

I will further state, that, in Windsor, it is the opinion of a great number of voters, that Mr. Fitzgerald has attended too exclusively to the price of bullocks and the rate of interest, and that he has not taken that part in any matter connected with the public good which his wealth and consequent influence have demanded at his hands. It is thought, too, that the fact of his presiding at a teetotal meeting one week, and throwing open public houses the next, does not augur much of his consistency. Nor are the means employed by some of his advocates (from such friends may he be saved) considered at all likely to advance his cause. It has also been very injudiciously urged, to say the least of it, that Mr. Fitzgerald is the son of an emancipist, and that he is, on that account, entitled to the suffrages of a particular party. Such distinctions as these ought to have been forgotten, and should not have been mooted by Mr. F.'s party. His present professions of zeal for the public welfare, and of liberality, will not stand the test of comparison, either, with what he has hitherto performed. Let the known zeal and public capacity, strict integrity and moral principles of a candidate, be rather the qualifications to ensure his return, than large professions. But Mr. Fitzgerald buys lots of tea and sugar in Windsor,—and that is a "truth" which may have induced your correspondent, and certain friends of his, gentlemen, to endeavour to represent Mr. Fitzgerald as being more popular than Mr. Bowman.

I must observe, with respect to "An Elector's" letter, that many consider it was written by a friend of Mr. Fitzgerald, and that he intended by it solely to prejudice the cause of Mr. Bowman; but that, in order to appear impartial, he introduced the names of Mr. Panton and Mr. Fitzgerald: and it must be apparent to any disinterested person that, though he is very severe with Mr. Bowman, and very sarcastic with Mr. Panton, he merely observes of Mr. Fitzgerald, that he is afraid (he does not say he is certain) he will not act

perfectly independent manner. This very likely to the case if Mr. Fitzgerald elected (though I can assure "Truth," Elector," &c., there is no probability in any event). Mr. Fitzgerald, it is imagined would not be proof to solicitation from parties. If "An Elector" really be of Mr. Fitzgerald's, his letter would likely prejudice parties against Mr. , who did not know him, without suspicion that he was an interested

uth" says "he can only say, that it little to Mr. Panton what such inis write, as he is too well known in rict, for the confidence of his conts to be shaken by any petty insinuch as government interest, &c., &c." y, I can tell "Truth" that some of stituency—not Mr. Panton's constituof opinion that he is subject to influence. It is a well authenticated that Mr. Panton's friends, his own among the number, concealed as they could his intention to reth the contest for the boroughs, from Bowman, by means of which Mr. Fitzhad an earlier opportunity of canparties who had previously pledged ves to support Mr. Panton. And it must be admitted that Mr. P. has doubted right to make interest for Mr. erald if he thinks fit, it may be admitted, t a person who would use such disnous means, would probably endeavour to ate a rich man for the sake of his cusbe kept a store, which is the conclusion, assure "Truth," some of the consihave arrived at. That Mr. Panton is pendent merchant I deny—I do not er him to be of an independent spirit, think the term merchant implies a who prosecutes for more extensive unings than Mr. P.; and that he is no hunter—I will merely ask "Truth" if he ot think Mr. P. would like to be made strate? "Truth" states too that he is pendent of the government, as the goment is of him; but is "Truth" certain, e would not be influenced by one who otoriously subservient to government? uth" may be quite certain on this point, some of the constituency are not, and ay, that putting aside his utter want of wledge, and his general inability to perm the duties of the office to which he as this simple circumstance would preh them from giving him their support. I "Truth" need not be so confident that P. will be returned; I have heard some "Truth's" neighbours assert that they sidered it an insult to them, for a person no pretensions to obtrude himself in a ter of such grave import. The reason "Truth" has not, may be that, knowing partiality for Mr. P., they did not wish to their feelings by expressing themselves so his presence. I am well aware that many ons have decided upon giving Mr Panheir support, for no other reason than general suavity of manner, and because a nice young man; not taking into conideration, that though these qualities are not compatible with the duties of a legislator, should also possess qualifications of far ore importance. I would further urge those rtles who think Mr. P. a nice young man, consider the peril they will expose him to they succeed in returning him. If he ould not get his lesson by heart, or otherise displease Sir George, he will be withered y His Excellency's sarcasm, as the green ave is withered by a scorching north-wester—he will be completely annihilated; and his friend "Truth" should still persist in ging him to the contest, I shall arrive at the onclusion, that he wishes his friend to be exosed to the powers of His Excellency, that e may make him the subject of an "Adonais."

If you think these remarks worthy of insertion, you will oblige, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

A SETTLER.

N.B. It may as well be represented to you, Gentlemen, that the report given in your paper of Mr. Fitzgerald's meetings held at Windsor and Richmond, is very partial and incorrect.

January 28, 1843.

THE CUMBERLAND BOROUGHS—MR. R. FITZGERALD'S COMMITTEE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—The duty which I owe the public and my sacred profession, is the sole directive to the degradation I incur, in compulsion to notice the shameless authors of the letter touching myself, in yesterday's *Herald*.

I know it would be enough for the respectable and religious, did I give one general denial to all the gross untruths and insinuations which do at all affect my character as an English clergyman, and an English gentleman; and then trust to the issue of a comparison between my own reputation and that of those whose signatures appear on your paper.

But this will not do. My public position here, and my duty to those whom God hath placed in authority over me, do render it imperative that I be more specific in exposing their misrepresentations. I shall confine myself to those involved in the transaction which has provoked my censure, satisfied that all which is more remote from the point will carry its own brand upon it.

I do then, first of all, most solemnly declare, that the conversation as related between myself and Mr. Fitzgerald, is one tissue of untruth from beginning to end. I deny having used to Mr. Fitzgerald language of any other character than that which is on the surface of my previous letter. I declare that he, apparently aware of the justice of my rebuke, and of the necessity upon me to check the growth of disorder and irreligion in Richmond, by the authority I derive from my sacred profession, did most indecently, unprovokedly, and wickedly asperse me—that instead of giving me the assurance which my quiet and private remonstrance might have won from a man of either feeling or principle, by loud ejaculation and scornful gesture, he solicited around me a crowd of such adherents as urged him on in his most futile attempt to intimidate, by cries of "Go on—give it to him—cut at him—we'll stick by you." I assert that when I mentioned that I addressed him in my religious capacity as a clergyman of the Church of England, instead of making the reply attributed to him—gross and insulting enough though it be—he said, "Oh! I see who you are—what are you trembling so about—speak out like a man—I hate to see a man quaking and trembling—I shall have nothing to say to you till you come to your senses again—go and get cool upon it, and then I'll talk to you." By this time, one or two of my own friends, whom I had left, in those that the privacy in which I sought to address him might have conciliated Mr. Fitzgerald's milder reply, came up, and will testify to what I write—that, in an effort, I trust effectual, to restrain those common emotions of manly feeling which the provocation with which Mr. Fitzgerald visited me, might well have excused, I assured him of my perfect coolness and ability to enter into all he had to say—that my remonstrance was given purely in my capacity of parish clergyman, and my motive was simply the preservation of peace and good order among those committed to my charge. Mr. Fitzgerald's reply was—"It's my business to preserve peace as much as yours; but you are influenced only by a sectarian spirit, and I shall have nothing to say to you."

The paragraph respecting my progress to Windsor is also most basely, recklessly false, from one end to the other. Fortunately two gentlemen accompanied me who will vouch for the correctness of every word I say. It is *not* true that I dashed among the horsemen; but that, annoyed at the dust and disorder of the crowd before me, and too much occupied to daily about its rear, myself and one of my friends did make our way through it without apparently breaking its continuity. It is *not* true that I looked back on my work of destruction; but that, on having made my way through the mob, I looked for my second companion, who soon appeared at my side. It is *not* true that either I or any one with me occasioned the smallest accident; but that the man in the gig, as we remarked on passing him, was too sadly intoxicated to have any command over his horse, which he drew down in endeavouring to join the procession *after I was far in advance of it*; as I learn from a credible witness to the scene. The other accident mentioned I believe to be entirely fictitious.

I must continue to meet assertions with facts. I declare that the permission for resort to Esther's public house was expressed by Mr. Burgis, one of the individuals whose name appears on your page, in the very words in which I formerly represented it; and although I do believe that my remonstrance so far availed as to show Mr. Fitzgerald the propriety of modifying his permission, yet either so much intoxicating liquor had been previously dispensed, or the passions of the multitude were so excited by withdrawal of opportunity for carousing which they resolved to embrace at any sacrifice, that before four o'clock p.m. on the 20th instant, I was witness to more intoxication and vice in Richmond, than I have seen in the aggregate for many months past. Moreover, the houses of more than one of those publicans who sign the letter in question, do present such frequent scenes of excess and dissipation, as provoke the indignation of the virtuous and the reputable. I myself am in possession of their names, who stigmatise the proceedings which have grown out of Mr. Fitzgerald's canvass of Windsor, whether they continue to occur through his pecuniary agency or not.

I thank you, Sirs, for your very timely remonstance to the blushless authors of this infamous production. I confide in your judgment, and in that of the public generally, as to the degree in which our respective communications do mark us the victims of "madness, passion, and consummate stupidity."

At the remaining portions of the letter I shall barely glance. You will be able to judge of the building by the brick. My establishment at Richmond, according to my humble means, is honoured by the countenance of all the clergy and gentry of my neighbourhood, who have higher qualifications than mere vulgar wealth to make me proud that they will participate in my poor hospitality,—hitherto, thank God, unsullied by aught that can provoke the censure of the most fastidious.

Gentlemen, I decline any further notice of the individuals who have so falsely assailed me in your paper. If one word more be expected from me, let it be in reply to some one of "the greater portion of the respectable classes of Windsor" whom I can meet on equal terms as a gentleman and a man of character.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Your very obliged servant,

ARTHUR W. WALLIS.

Richmond, Jan. 28th, 1843.

P.S. A friend has suggested to me, that an impression may be abroad of my interference being occasioned by political or individual bias towards one candidate for these boroughs, and against the other. I deny this altogether. With a single eye to God's glory and the Church's welfare, I shall, as in duty bound, support him whom I judge to be the better Churchman, and the more consistent man. Did I see Mr. Bowman lending himself to the tricks which I witness and hear of in his opponent, I should write just as freely in his reprehension. But it is not so. Speaking of him merely as a man of character, I have no reason to think that, directly or indirectly, he will swerve either from the principles or support of the Church of which he professes to be a member. Of his political creed, further than generally of his disposition to promote the interests of the colony, I know and ask nothing. With that, as a clergyman, I have but little concern.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—If A enters an action to dispossess B of his legal and lawful possession, and A loses the case, is B even to insolvency to sell off every stick that belongs to him, in order to pay A's expenses?

If any of your learned readers will answer the above, you will much oblige, yours &c.,

A CONSTANT READER.

MARRIAGE.

By special license, at Wollongong, on the 25th instant, by the Rev. M. D. Moares, Mr. S. E. Bloomfield to Mary Anne, only daughter of Captain Croft, late of that place.

DEATH.

At Morpeth on the 16th, Mr. James Minton, aged 31, for some time agent to the General Steam Navigation Company, and much regretted by the many friends who knew him.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public, an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

FOSS AND LLOYD.—At Campbell's Wharf, at 10 o'clock, Hay; at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Sherry Wine, Gunpowder, Potatoes, and Soap; at 12 o'clock, Wines.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Sheep, Spirits, Tea, Tobacco, Cigars, Porter, Cider, and Champagne.

MR. BLACKMAN.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, remains of the *Triton's* Stores.

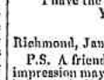
COUNTRY SALES.

THE SHERIFF.—At Hexham, Hunter River, February, 2, Cattle, and Wheat; at Bowthorne, Hunter River, Cattle, Horses, Furniture, &c.

MR. JAMES BYRNES.—At Parramatta, February 4, Thomson's Farm, at Pennant Hills.

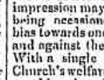
MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR.—On the premises, February 8, the Red House Farm, near Windsor.

STEAM TO JERVIS BAY.



THE *SOPHIA JANE*, will leave Jaques' coasting wharf, Sydney, for Jervis Bay and Wollongong, on Thursday next, February 2, at nine P.M., and will call at Kiama, to land passengers only. 861

FOR HUNTER RIVER.



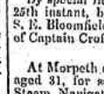
THE CUTTER *JOHN* will leave Grose's Wharf for the above place every Saturday, and discharge at Anlaby's Store, Morpeth, where all goods will be received, and stored free of expense. Freight—dead weight 12s. 6d., and measurement goods 15s., per ton; grain 4d. per bushel. Apply to Mr. Anlaby, Morpeth; Mrs. James, Hinton; or to

J. MILLER,
Grose's Wharf, Sydney.

January 30. 1554

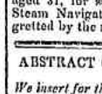
FOR THE PATERSON RIVER.

To sail on Wednesday next.



THE *fast-sailing cutter JANE WILLIAMS*, 35 tons burthen. For freight, &c., apply to the Captain, on board, at Hughes and Hosking's Wharf, or to Mr. Thomas Magner, agent, Market-street. 1562

FOR HOBART TOWN.

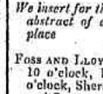


THE fine fast sailing schooner *TALENT*, A. I., 160 tons, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight or passage apply to Captain Finnie on board, to

RAMSAY, YOUNG, AND CO.,
or to
J. B. METCALFE,
Lower George street.

January 31. 1595

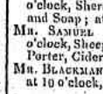
FOR AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.



THE splendid new Barque *DUBLIN*, Mr. George B. Duniam, commander, has splendid accommodations for cuddy and gun-room passengers, having room only for a few tons of goods; will be dispatched in about ten or fourteen days. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Thom's Wharf, or to

1679 ABERCROMBIE and CO.

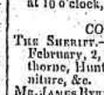
FOR LONDON DIRECT.



THE FINE BARQUE *EARL OF DURHAM*, A1, 400 tons, Captain Tindall, has first rate accommodations for Cabin, Intermediate, and Steerage passengers, having seven feet six inches between decks. For freight or passage apply to the commander, on board; to

A. GORE; or to
J. B. METCALFE,
1571 Lower George street.

NOTICE.



H. M. S. *FAVORITE* being about to sail for England, any persons having claims on the Captain or Officers are desired to send them in before Saturday next.

January 30. 1551

Notice to Consignees.

THE *SARAH SCOTT*, Captain Black, from London, will discharge at Moore's Wharf, and to prevent demurrage, consignees are requested to pass their entries without delay.

CAMPBELL, HILL, and Co.

Jamison-street, Jan. 30.

Take Notice—Captain Black will not hold himself responsible for debts contracted by his crew. 1560

HAWKESBURY TURF CLUB RACES.

Tuesday, 4th April.

1st. THE MEMBERS' PURSE of £100, for horses of all ages; heats twice round; entrance £10; the winner to carry seven pounds extra for the Richmond Purse; three entrances or no race.

2nd. A MAIDEN PLATE of £40, for horses that never won a given prize of £20; entrance £1; three entrances or no race.

3rd. THE AUSTRALIAN PURSE of fifty Sovereigns, given by Robert Fitzgerald, Esq.; for horses of all ages; heats twice round; entrance ; five sovereigns to be added; three entrances or no race.

Wednesday, 5th.

1st. THE HAWKESBURY STAKES of £40, with a Sweepstake of £2 each added; for all horses carrying 11 stone each; one heat, three times round, over nine leaps four feet high; riders to be approved of by the Stewards; entrance £3; three entrances or no race.

HACK HURDLE RACE of £15, with a Sweepstake of £2 each added; entrance £1; heats once round, over three leaps three feet six inches high.

Thursday, 6th.

1st. THE RICHMOND PURSE of £75, for horses of all ages; heats twice round; entrance £7 10s.; three entrances or no race: the winner of the Members' Purse to carry seven pounds extra.

2nd. LADIES' PURSE of £40, for two-year olds, carrying seven stone each; heats once round; entrance £1; three entrances or no race.

3rd. THE BEATEN STAKES of £40, for beaten Horses during this meeting; one heat, twice round; entrance £3; to be handicaped by the Stewards or any person they may choose to appoint; three entrances or no race.

4th. A HACK RACE for £10, with £1 entrance added, for untrained horses, well known to the Stewards to be used as common hacks.

STEWARDS:
W. G. BURGIS
JOHN BARKER
B. RICHARDS
CHARLES FERRY
W. T. BAYLIS

JUDGE—MR. ANDREW BADGERY

Treasurer and Secretary—MR. JAMES CULLEN.

WEIGHTS TO BE CARRIED AT THE ABOVE RACES.

	st.	lbs.
Two-year olds	6	7
Three ditto	7	6
Four ditto	8	4
Five ditto	8	12
Six and aged	9	6

Mares and geldings allowed 3 lbs., except in these races where the weights are specified.

All decisions of the Stewards to be final.

No person allowed to enter a horse who is not a subscriber to the amount of £3 3s.; hack races excepted, for which £1 will qualify.

The following toll will be charged at the entrance gate, viz.:—

	s.	d.
For every four-wheeled carriage	2	6
For every gig	2	0
For every cart	2	0
And for each saddle horse	1	0

The gate will be sold by public auction to the highest bidder, on Saturday, the 1st day of April, precisely at Twelve o'clock, at Mr. Cullen's Inn, Windsor.

Applications for Booths to be made to the Secretary, on or before Saturday, the 11th of March next, on which evening, at seven o'clock, tickets will be drawn for the choice thereof. Applicants to pay the fee required previous to drawing a ticket.

Publicans who are members will be required to pay £2 for a Booth; those who are not, £7.

Stands and Stalls 15s. each.

JAMES CULLEN,
1549 Secretary.

SMITHFIELD FAIR,
TUESDAY, 7TH FEBRUARY.

No charge for use of paddocks, or standing in the stock yards, or for sale of cattle.

G. ENNIS,
1598 Lessee.

HORSBURGH'S DIRECTORY, to be sold: Price £3 3s.

R. CLINE,
1597 Engraver, &c, Hunter-street.

Union Assurance Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held on Thursday, the 2nd day of February, at eleven o'clock precisely, for the purpose of re-electing the three Directors who retired by rotation, viz: J. H. Grose, W. H. Moore, and A. M Gan, Esquires.

E. B. BOULTON,
Secretary.

Sydney, January 30. 1565

CIRCULAR.

MADAME VICTOR PROTOIS, Milliner, Dress and Stay Maker, of Regent Terrace, Hunter-street, in returning thanks to the Ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, for the extensive patronage and support she has so liberally experienced since she commenced business in the above line, begs to acquaint them that she has taken Loquat Cottage, situate on the left hand side of Castlereagh-street South, and four doors below Bathurst-street, where she will continue to carry on her business as usual, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours, she is now so happy in acknowledging her gratitude for having received.

All orders Madame Protois may be honoured with will be executed with the utmost punctuality, despatch, and every regard paid to good workmanship and moderate charges.

Sydney, January 29. 1550

To Settlers, Builders, and others.

GREAT Reduction in prices for cash, at the Ironmongery Stores of the late firm of Holdsworth and Co.

74, George-street, January 30. 1563

ELLIS, in returning his sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support he has received during the past fourteen years that he has been in business, and solicits the continuance of the same at his new building, the corner of Pitt and King streets, where he has on hand the following goods for inspection, and which will be found to be the best and cheapest in the colony:—

1 case thread lace and edgings
Satin and sarsenet ribbons in great variety
20 bales of calico of various qualities
20 ditto ditto prints in great variety
1000 pairs of moleskin trowsers
1000 ditto ditto coloured fancy ditto
200 ditto ditto white moleskin ditto
200 blue cloth Jackets, superfine
200 ditto ditto trowsers, ditto
1 case riding trowsers, strapped
2 bales counterpanes
1 ditto flannel jackets
1 case white sateen
1 ditto superfine suits, blue and black, for boys
1 ditto cord
150 dozen regatta shirts
100 ditto fine white shirts, linen collars and wristbands
50 ditto ditto ditto, boys
200 ditto striped
Hosiery and haberdashery in great variety
Endless variety of summer coats
2 cases of boys' caps

N.B.—Good Tobacco in bond at 9d. per lb., by the keg.

January 30. 1557

Tenders for Cleaning Gipps Ward.

Town Clerk's Office,
Sydney, January 27.

NOTICE is hereby given, that fresh Tenders for Cleansing, and keeping clean, the streets, lanes, and public places of Gipps Ward, for the remainder of this year, will be received at this office, till twelve o'clock, a. m., on Wednesday, the 1st of February next.

A specification of the work required to be done will be shown, and all necessary information be given, by the City Surveyor, at his office in the Council Chambers, York-street, between the hours of ten and eleven, a. m., each day.

Two sureties in the sum of £50 each will be required for the due performance of the contract; and parties tendering are requested to send in the names of their proposed sureties along with their Tenders; which are to be addressed under cover to this Office, endorsed "Tenders for cleaning Gipps Ward."

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS,
1513 Town Clerk.

BOTANY MILLS.

FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF WOOLLENS,
And "Washing Wool."

MR. LORD invites the attention of Settlers, Sheep Farmers, Merchants, Brokers, and Wool Rogers, to inspect the application of means adopted at HIS WATER MILLS for the CLEANSING and rendering WOOL of Marketable Value, however foul it may be.

Mr. Lord having room open for finishing off, FOR EXPORTATION, a limited number of bales, requests gentlemen, who wish a priority, will favour him with early instructions, so that they may be duly attended to.

Botany Mills, January 30. 1569

JOHN MILLER, late of Grose's Wharf, Morpeth, Commission Agent, Grose's Wharf, Sydney.

J. M. does himself the honour to inform the settlers of the colony, and of the Hunter River district in particular, that he has commenced business as above: and assures those who may favour him with consignments, that he will exert himself to the utmost to realise the highest prices, and forward the cash the moment the sale is completed.

Grose's Wharf, Sydney, January 30. 1553

FINE LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.

ON SALE, at J. RICKARDS'S Outfitting Warehouse, adjoining the Post Office—

White calico shirts, 25s. per dozen
Long-cloth ditto, with linen collars and fronts, 52s. 6d. per dozen
Super ditto, 84s. to 120s. per dozen
All linen, with lawn fronts, 144s. per dozen
Striped and check shirts, 21s. per dozen
Boys' and youths' long-cloth and regatta ditto

With a large assortment of Chesterfield and rustic coats, Taglionis, black and coloured silk handkerchiefs and scarfs, opera ties, plain and full-fronted stocks, braces, silk and cotton hosiery, printed bandanna and cambric handkerchiefs, merino and flannel vests, drawers, and every thing requisite for a voyage or general outfit. 1599

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

Two palenthum phaetons
Three cab phaetons
Two neat pony chaises
Phaeton harness, £17 17s. per set
Best gig harness, £7 10s. per set
Best hog-skin saddles, £4 each
Best ladies' saddles, £5 to £8 each
Strong bush saddles, £2 10s.
Best snaffle bridles, 10s. to 12s. each
Head stalls, 6s.
Martingales, 7s. to 9s. each
Buckles of all sorts
Whips, spurs, bits
Collar chock, sedges, girth web.

JOHN AND JAMES GIBLETT,
1550 90, Pitt-street, opposite the Theatre.

WOOL.

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool of the present clip.

EGGLESTON AND HIRST.
Queen-street. 1101

WOOL.

THE Undersigned are purchasers of Wool as usual, for cash.

J. T. ARMITAGE & Co.
King-street, West,
near Commercial Wharf. 1232

WOOL.

THE undersigned will purchase Wool, and also make advances on consignments to their friends in London.

CAMPBELL, HILL, and CO.,
8030 Jamison-street.

THE undersigned will purchase for Cash—Wool, Oil, or other produce, or will make cash advances on the same, consigned to their correspondents in London. Messrs. Maxmac Jardine, & Co.

THACKER, MASON, & CO.,
100 Fort-street.

THE undersigned will give cash for well-washed WOOL of a good quality, free from grass seeds and burrs, for immediate shipment,

S. A. BRYANT.
Bank-court, King-street, Dec. 30. 6972

THE undersigned, formerly of Moreton, has commenced business in Sydney, as agent for the sale and purchase of stock, wool, and colonial produce.

JOHN HAMILTON,
7341 1, Colonnade, Bridge street

HIDES WANTED.

FROM One to Two Thousand Hides wanted, for which the best price will be given. Cash on delivery, at Mr. Hercules Watt's, Phillip-street. 1119

ENTIRE CART HORSE.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

CLARENCE is a beautiful black, five years' old, sixteen hands two inches high; by Old George the Fourth, out of a pure Hector Mare; he has immense power, and is as active as a pony; he is well calculated to get useful and good stock, suited either for carriage or heavy draught; he works well in harness and is a sure foal getter.

CLARENCE is now STANDING AT ARMSTRONG'S Repository. 1591

CAB or Carriage Horse Wanted; he must be warranted sound and quiet, with stylish action, at least 15 hands 3 inches to 16 hands high, powerful and well bred, and from five to six years old; a grey will be preferred. Communications, either verbally or by letter, to be made to Humphrey Child, at R. Thomson and Co.'s, George-street. 1494

WHIPS.

W. SCOTT'S Whip Manufactory, King-street, West: Gig, Hunting, Tandem, Jockey, and every other description of Whips, made to order, of the best material and workmanship: also, a splendid assortment of English silver and other mounted riding whips.

N.B. Whips remounted and repaired. 1602

WANTED, one hundred tons (imperial) of Water Casks, in good condition, and fit for immediate use. Tenders to be addressed to Mr. Henry Fisher, Custom-house Buildings. 1548

To Land Surveyors, &c.

ADVERTISER, recently arrived in this colony, wishes to procure a situation as Assistant; he is thoroughly qualified and has satisfactory reference as to character; being anxious for immediate employment,—terms moderate. Address S. J., *Herald* Office. 1578

AUSTRALIAN CLUB.

WANTED, a House Steward for the Australian Club. Apply by letter, addressed to the Managing Committee.

January 23. 1171

To Linendrapers.

WANTED, an assistant. Also, an active steady youth as light porter, and to look after a horse.

Apply to Mr. E. Geard, Manchester House, King and York-streets. 1567

WANTED, a SITUATION as Superintendent or Overseer, by a young man of four years' practical colonial experience, over a Sheep or Cattle Station; would have no objection to proceed to any part of the Colony. The most respectable reference can be given of character and capability. Apply by letter to M. N., at Dr. Armstrong's, No. 2, George-street South. 1555

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.

WANTED, a respectable person of Colonial experience, to undertake the management of a Sheep and Cattle Station in the interior. Certificates as to character and capability will be indispensable, and to a person in every way fitting a suitable salary will be given Application to be made personally to T. H., at the Office of Campbell and Scarr. 1422

WANTED, an experienced Sheep Overseer, one who would make himself generally useful, the station is to the North. Apply on Wednesday next, to Messrs. J. T. Armitage and Co., King street. 1486

WANTED, by a young man, a situation as Ploughman. Address, if by letter post-paid, B. T., *Herald* Office. 1572

WANTED DIRECTLY.—To the Trades Union.

1. Four Weavers.
2. Two Spinners.
3. Four Warpers. Apply to

Mr. ROBERT LORD,
742 Botany.

WANTED, a competent person as Waiter. Apply to Mr. Petty, Petty's Hotel.

Petty's Hotel, Jan. 25. 1365

WANTED, a single man to serve as gardener and general farm servant, at Illawarra. Apply to A. B., *Herald* Office. 1296

WANTED, a man and his wife, the former as Cook, and the latter as general House Servant. Apply to

JOSEPH NEWTON,
Agent and Auctioneer.

Market-street, January 23. 1500

WANTED, a Wet Nurse. Apply immediately to Mrs. Robert Campbell, Sempill House, Darlinghurst. 1542

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a Nursery-maid. She must fully understand the duties of her situation, and, as she will have to attend to one little girl only, it is expected she will assist in the light work of the house. A character from her last place will be indispensable, and good wages will be given to one who thoroughly understands the management of an infant. Apply to Mrs. George Martin, Macquarie-street, opposite the School of Industry. 1601

WANTED a good Female Cook; apply to Mr. Edge, at the Bank of Australia, or Mrs. Chisholm, Calder House, Newtown. 1437

Cook and Laundress.

WANTED, a man cook and a Laundress, both of whom must thoroughly understand their business, and have characters from their last place for honesty and sobriety. Apply to W., at Mr. Richard Hill's, Pitt-street, next door but two to the School of Arts. 1498

WANTED, an active young woman, of neat personal appearance, to act as housekeeper, in a small establishment. Apply to Mrs. Jones, Laundress, Lower George-street, between the hours of nine and ten a. m. 1515

WANTED, a steady woman as House Servant. Apply to

JONATHAN THORP AND CO.,
1591 17, Pitt-street.

CHALLENGE.

IT having been reported that the new boat *ROVER* was kept from running in the last Regatta, because it was found that she would not sail, I beg, therefore, to offer to run the *Rover* against any second-class boat, for any sum that may be agreed on, not less than £20.

N.B.—Apply to George Green, North Shore.

January 30th 1843. 1604

I, WILLIAM HENRY SIMPSON, formerly of No. 9, Devonshire-square, in the City of London, but now of No. 5, Domain-terrace, in the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, an Attorney of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench, in England, do intend to apply on the last day of the first term of this present year, to be admitted an Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor, of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

W. H. SIMPSON.

Dated this 16th day of January, 1843. 1463

THE Partnership heretofore existing between John Holdsworth, Robert Ramsay, and Alexander Young, carrying on business under the firm of Holdsworth and Co. has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The debts due to the late firm will be received, and all claims on it paid, by the said Robert Ramsay.

Dated at Sydney, the 27th day of January, 1843.

JOHN HOLDSWORTH.
ROBERT RAMSAY.
ALEXANDER YOUNG,
By his Attorney
J. R. YOUNG.

Signed in the presence of
WILLIAM CARR. 1450

(Copied from the *Government Gazette*, of July 25.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between Edward Bennett and John Johnson, as General Dealers and Auctioneers, at 25, Pitt-street, Sydney, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all debts due to and payable by them will be received and paid by the undersigned Edward Bennett, by whom, in future, the business will be carried on, in the same premises, for his own exclusive account. Dated this 25th day of July, 1842.

EDWARD BENNETT.
JOHN JOHNSON.

Present—JOHN DILLON. 1606

NOTICE.

WALTER GRAY, of Sydney, Accountant, having been appointed by the undersigned to receive and discharge all debts owing to the late firms of "Irving, Lamb, and Co." and "R. Lamb and Co." Notice is hereby given to all parties indebted to either of the said firms to settle their respective accounts forthwith.

(Signed) CLARK IRVING.
R. LAMB.

Sydney, January 28. 1526

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the late firm of Holdsworth and Co., are requested to settle their accounts without delay, to prevent legal proceedings.

74, George-street, January 30. 1584

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to caution the public from taking any orders drawn on them after this date.

JOHN WAITE, Son
MARY WAITE.

Broulee, January 16. 962

THE undersigned, formerly in the drapery business, on the premises, No. 34, Pitt-street, now in the occupation of Messrs. Pite and Preston, intending shortly to leave the colony, requests that all claims against him may forthwith be presented for payment, at his present residence, No. 105, Pitt-street North.

WILLIAM NASH.
Sydney, January 23. 1223

In the Estate of the late G. E. Mowle.

ALL Persons having any claims upon this Estate, are requested to forward particulars of the same to Messrs. Carr, Rogers, and Owen.

Sydney, January 20. 1516

IF MR. J. S. BLOMFIELD, formerly a Minister of the Established Church, but lately a Portrait and Landscape Painter, does not call and pay the amount due for Board, the things left will be sold in fourteen days from this date to defray the same.

P. H. COLBRON.

January 31. 1576

NOTICE is hereby given, that the usual licenses of departure were this day granted to the following persons, viz.:—Charles James Clark, and Sarah Harris, in the steamer *Shamrock*, bound to Morton Bay; John Mein, in the brig *William*, bound to Launceston; Edward Corrigan, to proceed in the barque *Columbian*, bound to Liverpool, agreeably to the 10th section of the Act of Council, 4 Victoria, No. 17.

H. H. BROWNE, J.P.
Superintendent of Water Police.

Water Police Office, Sydney, January 28. 1560

NOTICE.—I do hereby caution constables and all others against molesting Michael M'Kelligott, who arrived in the colony, per ship *Southworth*, in March, 1822, and became free in 1828, but has now lost his certificate of freedom, which he suspects to have been stolen. He has made no improper use of it.

DESCRIPTION.

Name	Michael M'Kelligott
Native place	County of Kerry
Sentence	Seven years
Height	5 ft. 4½ in.
Complexion	Dark
Eyes	Grey
Trade or calling	Labourer
General remarks	None. 1546

£5 OR 10s. REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from Mr. Robertson's, Balmain, missing since Wednesday last, a dark brown MARE, about fourteen and a half hands high, her age six off, branded near shoulder, and FV under saddle, near side. If the above has strayed, Ten Shillings will be given to any person returning the same; and if stolen, Five Pounds on conviction.

January 30. 1585

Notice to purchasers of Land at Port Phillip, derived through Grants from the Crown to Mr. Thomas Gore.

I DO hereby give you notice, that an allotment comprising twenty-five acres of Land in the County of Bourke and Parish of Jika Jika, portion of No. 51, situate at Port Phillip, in the Colony of New South Wales; an allotment comprising two roods of land in the town of South Geelong, Parish of Corio, County of Grant, allotment No. 2 of section No. 3, situate at Port Phillip aforesaid; an allotment comprising two roods of land in the same town of South Geelong, allotment No. 18 of section No. 3, situate at Port Phillip aforesaid; and an allotment comprising one rood and thirty-six perches of land in the town of Melbourne, Parish of Melbourne, County of Bourke, allotment No. 2 of section No. 7: which said several allotments were by Grants bearing date respectively the 10th day of May, 1839, granted to Thomas Gore, of Sydney, Merchant, his heirs and assigns, were purchased by the said Thomas Gore by the direction of Charles Gore, of Moorgate-street, in the City of London, Merchant, for me, and on my account, and that the same were so granted as aforesaid to the said Thomas Gore, as a trustee for and on my behalf, and that I am now entitled thereto: and I do hereby further give you notice, that a Bill was filed by me on the 15th day of July, 1842, and is now pending in the High Court of Chancery in England, against the said Charles Gore, for the purpose of compelling him to execute or cause to be executed proper conveyances to me of the said allotments of land, and that a memorandum or minute of such Bill has been filed with the Senior Master of the Court of Common Pleas in England, for the purpose of the same being registered, pursuant to an Act passed in the 2nd year of the reign of her present Majesty entitled, "An Act for the better protection of purchasers against Judgements, Crown Debts, *Lis pendens*, and Fiats in Bankruptcy."

Dated this 20th day of July, 1842.

99 (Signed) JOHN GORE.

TO MOTHERS IN GENERAL.

MOTHERS desirous of putting their children out to Nurse, by the day, week, or month, may hear of a comfortable home, where every possible care will be taken of them, on application to Mrs. David Dale, Clarence-street, formerly the Old Ship Inn, four doors from Market-street.

N.B.—Terms moderate. 1575

BOARD AND LODGING.—Three gentlemen, who require board and lodging in the vicinity of Hyde Park, will attend to applications from parties having neither children nor lodgers, and who can furnish separate apartments. Address Z., *Herald* Office. 1564

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, with single or double bedded rooms. Terms moderate; with a family where there are no children. Apply to

MR. SHALLESS, Margaret-place,
738 Next the Hunter River Wharf.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without board, consisting of a sitting-room and two bed-rooms, may be obtained in a respectable retired part of the city, centrally situated, within five minutes' walk of all the public offices. References given and required. For cards of address apply at the *Herald* Office. 1603

TO LET, a good, substantial house, situated in George-street South, containing eight apartments and shop, with stabling, coach-house, hay-loft, well of water, and a spacious yard. Rent, £2 5s. per week. For particulars inquire of C. Jenkins, Builder, George-street South. 1581

HOUSES TO LET,

A HOUSE containing four rooms and kitchen, also one of three rooms and kitchen, in Hutchinson-street, Surry Hills. Water on the premises. For particulars apply to Mr. Cowlishaw, Builder. 1596

HOUSE TO LET.

THAT large commodious House in Cumberland-place, at present in the occupation of J. Donnithorne, Esq. This House is complete, and has every convenience for a genteel family, and commands a full view of the Town and Harbour. Possession can be given on the 21st February next. For particulars apply to Mr. Jeffrey, Custom House.

Sydney, Jan. 24. 1315

TO LET,

AN EXCELLENT COTTAGE, situated in O'Connell-street, Parramatta, containing large dining and drawing rooms, six bed rooms, besides detached kitchen, laundry, store, servants' apartments, stable, and coach-house. For further particulars apply to Messrs. Tingcombe and Watkins, Church-street, Parramatta, if by letter post paid. 1556

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET, for a term of years, a suitable Run for Sheep or Cattle, about twenty-two miles from Sydney, well watered and fenced. For particulars apply to Mr. Joseph Barnes, Parramatta.

ALSO,

Ten very superior poley COWS, of Mr. Marsden's breed, now ready to calve. Price £4 per head. 1547

SALES BY AUCTION.

SHERRY WINE.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, at Eleven o'clock precisely,

JMX. 1-190.—One hundred casks, 3 dozen each, pale sherry wine.

AA, 100-150.—Fifty casks, 3 dozen each
One hundred and fifty dozen ditto.

Terms at sale. 1585

Campbell's Wharf, at Ten,
MEADOW HAY.

FOSS AND LLOYD will sell THIS DAY, at Ten o'clock precisely, on the above Wharf,

Ten tons Meadow Hay.

Terms at sale. 1586

SALE AT 11 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

Negrohead Tobacco, British Plantation Rum, Cognac Brandy, Cigars, Tea, Cider, Elliott's Porter, Champagne, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street, and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 31st instant, at eleven o'clock,

100 kegs very superior Negrohead Tobacco
50 hogsheads British Plantation Rum
100 ditto superior Cognac Brandy
40,000 superior Government Manila Cigars
71 boxes Tea
60 casks Cider, four dozen each
40 hogsheads Elliott's Porter
6 cases Champagne

Terms at sale. 1559

Wheat and Kibbling Mills, De Laine

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

POLITICAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE SESSION OF 1842.

(From the Atlas.)

The session of 1842 opened on the 3d of February, and closed on the 12th of August.

The sittings of the House of Commons during that session were :—

	Number of days on which sittings were held.	During which the House sat.	Of which the house after midnight were.
In Feb....	17 days	117 hours	10
— March..	16 —	137 —	16
— April..	19 —	163 —	15
— May ..	17 —	137 —	15
— June ..	20 —	174 —	22
— July ..	20 —	197 —	39
— August.	19 —	94¼ —	7
Total ..	119 Days on which sittings were held.	1,019¼ Totalhours of sittings as well before as after midnight.	124 Totalhours of sittings after midnight included in the 1,019¼ hours.

The Speech from the Throne, at the commencement of the session, announced the principal measures which were subsequently introduced and carried. Those measures were—

1st. A Bill for altering the Corn Laws; 2d. A Measure for Diminishing the Import Duties on Foreign and Colonial Produce and Merchandise; and 3d. For Imposing an Income and Property Tax of seven-pence in the pound for the period of three years, in order to meet and make up for the deficiency which existed in the finances of the country.

The resolutions brought forward by the government relative to the Corn Laws was read to the House of Commons for the first time on the 9th February, and the bill founded thereon was not read the third time and passed before the 3rd April. The Lords' assent was given on the 29th.

The changes in the Tariff were not brought under the special attention of the House until the month of May, and the bill which was based thereon was not carried till the commencement of July.

The Property and Income Tax resolutions were introduced on the 18th March; the bill was presented in April, passed in May, and received the royal assent on the 29th June.

These were the three measures on which the government of Sir Robert Peel announced its intention to stand or fall. During the course of the debates to which they have led, various amendments of a secondary nature have been introduced, and some real improvements adopted; but the general principle of the whole of them have been maintained.

The Poor Law Continuance and Amendment Bill was the next great measure of the government. With reference to this Bill, the government has been manifestly defeated, since no portion of it has passed except the clause for continuing the powers of the commissioners for the period of five years. The whole of the questions, at once so numerous and important, involved in this bill, have been, therefore, adjourned till the next session of Parliament. To no measure brought forward by the government was so determined an opposition offered as to this bill; not that the numbers who opposed its progress were considerable, but they were convinced of the necessity for resistance, and were bound together to take every proceeding which the forms of the House would admit of to secure the rejection of the measure. The delays they obtained, by motions for adjournment, patly effected their purpose; and when the measure shall again be considered, various are the amendments and changes which will be proposed.

A Bill for the Better Prevention of Bribery, introduced by Lord John Russell, and supported by the government, experienced only a partial and ineffectual opposition. It is an experiment of some value, but it is only an experiment. The noble author of the bill does not hope that he shall succeed by it in wholly putting a stop to the offence; but its practice will be rendered at least less glaring, disgusting, and degrading, as has since been demonstrated in the cases of Ipswich, Nottingham, and other new elections.

The Municipal Corporations Bill, for explaining and amending an act relative to municipal corporations in England and Wales, was one of those measures of detail and of attention to existing evils, which raised no particular clamour, and no direct party opposition.

"The forged Exchequer Bills' Bill" was a measure rendered necessary by the frauds of Mr. Beaumont Smith, and of his co-partner in crime, Mr. Rapallo. The bill instituted a commission; the commission has made its report; and during next session must be decided what is to be the fate of the holders of the forged Exchequer Bills, distinguishing, of course, between those who held them when stopped in the ordinary and accustomed course of business, and those who could not but have suspected that their large and frequent transactions with the guilty parties were based in fraud, if not in forgery. No other general rule can be adopted respecting the claimants, and whilst justice must be done to those who are really deceived by the conduct of a government agent, justice must likewise be done to the Exchequer, and none must be reimbursed who were evidently aware that "there was something rotten in the state of Denmark."

The bonded Corn Bill, by which corn in bond was set free at the new lower rate of duties, was a measure which met with but little opposition. It was so necessary and just a consequence of the first and greater measure, that not only all those who had voted for the former measure approved the latter, but even many who voted against the former supported this bill.

A bill for enabling her Majesty to grant Furlough Allowances to the Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, so as to enable them to proceed homewards when their health might require such a proceeding, attracted but little attention; and a bill for providing for the Bishops in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward Isles, was passed without difficulty. The reception which these bills met with may partially be attributed to the fact that the government declined this year to bring forward the subject of Chuch Extension, although urged to do so by its warmest parliamentary supporters, by some of the bishops, by its own literary, political, and religious Press. For it was not even till towards the close of the session, that Sir Robert Peel could be induced to declare that next year he would be prepared to submit some distinctive measure on this subject. This line of proceeding on his part induced many Whig members to withdraw their accustomed opposition to government grants of an ecclesiastical character; but which reserve they would not have maintained had any idea been entertained by them that grants for church extension were not abandoned, but merely adjourned.

The treaty between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia, for the suppression of the African slave trade, led to a Bill for carrying that most important measure into execution. We may, indeed, congratulate the friends of humanity on this splendid triumph, the result of long negotiations, carried on with wisdom, prudence, care, and firmness. The Bill for ratifying a similar treaty between Her Majesty and the republic of Bolivia is also a source of gratification to every enlightened mind.

The state of the Church of Scotland was specially brought under the consideration of the House, not, indeed, in the form of a "Bill," but of a motion made by Mr. Alexander Campbell "for the appointment of a select committee to consider the constitution and principles of the Church of Scotland, and to enquire into the causes of the colision between the Supreme Court of that Church and the Supreme Civil Courts, and to report their observations there upon to the House." This proposition was rejected by 139 against 62. That decision left the Church of Scotland question undecided. It remains so still. The Assembly will not yield. The Civil Courts cannot alter their decisions. The highest tribunal of the land has ratified them, and yet obedience is refused with as much zeal and resolution as ever.

A Bill to amend an Act to render certain marriages valid, and to alter the law with respect to certain voidable marriages, and to define the prohibited degrees of affinity, was introduced by Lord Francis Egerton to the notice of the House. The measure was brought forward to validate certain marriages of widowers with the sisters of their departed wives, and to admit of such connexions for the future. The supporters of the measure were numerous, but it was rejected by a majority of 123 to 100, on the ground that, although evils existed which the bill would remedy, greater moral evils would be engendered by its adoption. The question thus remains open, since a majority of 23 is not sufficiently large to be final in its character.

A Bill for the better regulation of railways was called for by the public voice, and has obtained, in nearly all respects, public approbation.

The Lunatic Asylum Inspection Bill was a measure of humanity, which could not but be especially approved by all who sympathise with the poor, and who commiserate the cases of all who are unhappily deprived of their reason.

Of a similar character was the just and well-principled measure of Lord Stanley, "for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels to our Colonies." The cases of heartless brutality, and of scandalous frauds, had become so numerous, that legislature was indispensable. Want of suitable accommodation for emigrants on board the vessels, insufficient and bad food, inattention to the health of the passengers, want of medical attendance, and a total disregard to the original engagements and stipulations made with the emigrants, were some of the evils which had to be provided against, and which have been met by this bill.

Few measures have attracted more of the attention of the House that "The Designs Copyright Bill." During the whole of the session petitions have been presented, and discussions have taken place. Interests have been so opposed—the zeal and perseverance of some parties out of the House for furthering on the one hand, and for opposing of amending the bill on the other, have been so great, that those only who have been somewhat behind the scenes can form any idea of the importance which has been attached to the measure, or of the canvassing which has been going on both within and without the House.

The Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill was a measure of public justice and principle. It was not to be endured that seats were to be sold at noon-day, as was long the case in that most corrupt and characterless borough. Before the passing the Reform Bill the out-voters of this place lived during a great portion of the year on the private resources of their sitting members; and when money was by them withheld they were exposed to every description of insolence and extortion. After the passing of that measure, corruption was confined to the borough itself; and the committee, which examined into the whole of the subject, reported so fully and clearly relative to the character and proceedings of the electors, that disfranchisement became indispensable. The opposition which the measure has since met in the House of Lords reflects no credit on those who have instituted, or on those who have supported it.

A motion made by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, for a select committee to inquire into the administration of relief to the poor under Gilbert's Act, was rejected by 108 to 41. That rejection, which was uncalled for and absurd, was one of the reasons which subsequently led to the opposition made to the Poor Law Amendment and Continuance Bill.

A similar fate awaited the proposition of Sir C. Napier, who wished it to be declared by the House that in the future construction of the Board of Admiralty the advantage of having it composed of naval officers should be considered, as well as of a naval officer having a seat at the Board of Ordnance. This proposition was so intelligible, so palpably just, and so essentially wise, as well as respectful and moderate, that its rejection can only be excused on the ground that its adoption would appear to interfere with the royal prerogative of nomination to all government offices.

The Bill to Assimilate the Law in Ireland, as to Punishment of Death for crimes committed in that country, to the law as it exists in England, was a measure calculated to diminish the sentiment which so generally exists in the former part of the British dominions, that there is one class of laws made for Great Britain and another for Ireland. Unfortunately the past history of that country has too sadly confirmed the correctness of the feeling which exists; but the measures of the last fifteen years, taken with reference to the Irish, must have in some measure diminished the resentment which the former conduct of the English government towards them could not fail to have engendered.

The motion for a reform of Parliament, made by Mr. Sharman Crawford, obtained but little support. The disclosures subsequently made before the election compromises committee were not then generally known, and the proposal was rejected by 226 against 67 in its favour. In like manner the Chartist petition, presented by Mr. Thomas Duncombe, in favour of Chartism and Universal Suffrage, entitled "The National Petition," led to no conclusion, except that a motion for hearing the petitioners, by their counsel, at the bar of the House, was rejected by a majority of 287 against 49. Undoubtedly much respectful attention was paid by the House to this so-called "national petition," and its presentation may lead to the future development of the principles of Chartism. But the recent events in the English northern and midland counties, where insurrection has been encouraged and applauded by the Chartist leaders, will re-act most powerfully against all their subsequent proceedings.

Mr. Roebuck's election compromises committee, and the Bill for Indemnifying the Witnesses called before it, were together the most anomalous proceedings. The votes of the House were in vain sought for precedents. Nothing but the urgency of the case, and the disgrace and dishonour into which the House of Commons must have fallen if these measures had not passed, could have induced Parliament to sanction such proceedings. They were wholly opposed to all the ordinary principles of law, as established in this country, and yet this subversion was essential to the attainment of the object. The result has been more general than special, and the whole measure cannot fail to be useful in deterring others from falling into the same snares, or from being guilty of the same offences. At the same time, the precedent established of indemnifying witnesses for speaking the whole truth is one which must be regretted, even though by that very means the truth has been ascertained.

The proposed vote by ballot has been offered as the remedy for all the evils of the present system of bribery and corruption attendant on the election of members of the House of Commons; but when this subject was discussed on the 21st of June, the majority decided by 290 to 157 that the ballot should not be adopted.

A Bill for the abolition of Church Rates, introduced by Sir John Easthope, was rejected by 162 against 80, but returns of the amounts raised by Church rates, through the whole country, subsequently moved for by the honourable member, were at once granted by the government. In vain, however, were attempts made to prevail on Sir Robert Peel to pledge himself to take up the Church rate question, with a view to its final settlement. Petitions were presented during the whole of the session against the principle of the church rates; but any arrangement does not at present appear probable.

The Newfoundland Bill has been viewed by some as an infringement on the rights and liberties of the inhabitants of that island; but its temporary character, and the amendments introduced into the bill by those who understand the whole question, have tended materially to reconcile its opposers to the measure, as well as to alter the features of its original character, as introduced by Lord Stanley.

The Mines and Collieries Bill was hailed by all parties, except by a few mine proprietors, as a most benevolent and called-for proceeding. The facts which led to its presentation by Lord Ashley were so palpable and disgusting, and the bill was so humane and considerate, that it was passed without much examination by the House of Commons. In the House of Lords the opposition was so interested and violent that it was with difficulty that, in a very modefied state, it was passed; and unless in a future session a supplementary measure shall be passed, the evils which led to the preparation of the original bill will only be half met. Lord Ashley has won for himself by this, and by similar measures, the love and gratitude of the whole of the working classes of the country. In him they have a sincere, intelligent, prudent, and high-principled friend.

The treaty with Hayti, for the suppression of the slave trade, and a similar treaty with the Argentine Confederation, rendered bills necessary to sanction these measures, to which no opposition was raised.

The bill for the protection of her Majesty's person was so evidently necessary, that although it revives one of the remnants of our former barbarous laws in the form of whipping, yet it was next to impossible to devise any other punishment applicable to the state of things which led to the introduction of this measure. All classes of her Majesty's subjects appear to have felt that something was necessary to be done, and that a milder law than the one passed could not have been well imagined.

The Distress of the Working Classes, brought under the consideration of the house in every possible and imaginary form, led to very long, interesting, and oft-repeated debates, but no other result followed than disappointment at once to the sufferers themselves and to the debaters on their sorrows. The government took the ground that they had no other relief to offer than the Corn Bill and the Tariff, and that as their operation must be slow, it would be delusive and unjust to hold out any other expectations.

"The Health of Towns Bill" and "The Primrose Hill Bill" are both intimately connected with the health and happiness of the mass of the population. In no civilized country has so little attention been paid as in England to the amusement, health, and recreation of the poorer classes. Let us hope that these and similar bills will speedily remove this stain, for it really is one, on our national character.

"The Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill" is a measure of vast importance. The state of the law between debtor and creditor is now better understood, and is more attended to, than perhaps at any former period of our history. To Lords Brougham, Lyndhurst, and Cottenham, the whole country is indebted for their vast and preparatory labours, and although at present the bills introduced, but not passed, are only preparatory, still they have been of great value as tending to prepare the public mind for subsequent discussion, and for final and general measures.

The last measure to which we shall call attention to-day, as the work of the late session, is the measure of justice so tardily rendered to the memories of Admiral Lord Exmouth, Admiral de Saumarez, and Admiral Sir Sydney Smith, by an address to the crown for the erection of suitable public monuments. Let us hope that these monuments will be alike honourable to the artists to whom they may be entrusted, to the great and noble men whose deeds of valour they will perpetuate to the end of time, and to the country which, as mistress of the seas, is specially called on to honour those who hand down from generation to generation that well-earned title of greatness and power.

These, and other subjects of public and private importance, led to the delivery of SPEECHES by the following members, the number of whose addresses in the course of the session is placed opposite each name :—

Speaker, the Right Hon.	77
Ackland, Sir T.	8
Ackland, T. D. Esq.	5
Alford, Viscount	1
Ashley, Lord	87
Attwood, John	8
Attwood, M. Esq.	27
Aglionby, H. Esq.	68
Ainsworth, P. Esq.	83
Aldam, W. Esq.	16
Baillie, H. J. Esq.	3
Bankes, G. Esq.	26
Baring, Hon. W. B.	17
Baring, Major H. B.	13
Barrington, Viscount	1
Barron, Sir H. B.	18
Bateson, Sir R.	7
Beckett, W.	10
Bell, M. Esq.	1
Benett, J. Esq.	7
Bentinck, Lord G.	9
Beresford, Major	21
Beresford, Captain	3
Blackstone, W.	7
Boldero, Captain H.	45
Borthwith, P. Esq.	57
Bramston, T. Esq.	1
Bruce, C. L. Esq.	8
Buck, L. W. Esq.	7
Buller, Sir J. Y.	2
Burdett, Sir F.	17
Burrell, Sir C. M.	12
Burroughes, H. N.	1
Bannerman, A.	1
Barclay, D. Esq.	19
Baring, Hon. F.	46
Berkeley, C. F.	27
Berkeley, F. H. F.	21
Berkeley, G. C. G.	17
Bernal, R. Esq.	63
Bernal, Captain	12
Blake, Sir V.	27
Blewitt, R. J. Esq.	38
Bowring, Dr.	105
Brocklehurst, J.	1
Brotherton, J. Esq.	81
Browne, R. Esq.	1
Buller, C. jun.	97
Buller, E. Esq.	15
Byng, G. Esq.	1
Campbell, A. Esq.	16
Cardwell, S. Esq.	1
Carnegie, Captain	1
Chapman, A. Esq.	1
Chelsea, Viscount	12
Christmas, W. Esq.	26
Christopher, R. A. D. Esq.	28
Clerk, Sir G.	53
Cochrane, Ballie	36
Cockburn, Sir G.	37
Colville, C. R. Esq.	7
Connolly, Colonel	1
Cripps, W. Esq.	1
Callaghan, D. Esq.	14
Childers, J. W. Esq.	35
Christie, W. D.	16
Clay, Sir W.	21
Clements, Visc.	12
Cobden, R. Esq.	92
Cowper, Hon. W.	25
Crawford, S. Esq.	68
Currie, Raikes, Esq.	13
Curteis, H. B. Esq.	23
Darby, G. Esq.	52
D'Israeli, B. Esq.	50
Douglas, Sir E. C.	12
Douglas, Sir H.	23
Dalmeny, Lord	12
D'Eyncourt, C. T.	5
Divett, E. Esq.	32
Duff, J. Esq.	6
Duncan, Visc.	5
Duncombe, T. S.	143
Eaton, Capt. R. J.	1
Egerton, Lord F.	42
Egerton, W. T.	12
Eliot, Lord	80
Escott, B. Esq.	48
Estcourt, T. D. Esq.	1
Easthope, Sir J.	38
Ebrington, Visc.	23
Ellice, E. jun. Esq.	25
Etwall, R. Esq.	1
Ewart, W. Esq.	76
Fielden, W. Esq.	4
Ferrand, W. Esq.	94
Fitzroy, Captain	32
Fitzroy, Hon. H.	1
Follett, Sir W. W.	53
Fleming, J. Esq.	29
Forbes, W. Esq.	5
Fremantle, Sir T. F.	13
Fielden, J. Esq.	81
Forster, M. Esq.	12
Fox, Col.	9
French, F. Esq.	20
Gladstone, Right Hon. W.	122
Godson, R. Esq.	31
Gore, W. O. Esq.	3
Goulburn, Hon. H.	119
Graham, Sir J.	165
Granby, Marquis	1
Grant, Sir A. C.	1
Greene, Thomas, Esq.	17
Gregory, W. H.	23
Grimsditch, T. Esq.	38
Gibson, T. M. Esq.	44
Gill, T. Esq.	10
Grey, Hon. Sir G.	78
Grosvenor, Lord R.	8
Hamilton, Lord C.	1
Hamilton, Capt.	18
Hanmer, Sir J.	16
Hardinge, Sir H.	41
Hardy, J. Esq.	37
Hawkes, T. Esq.	1
Hayes, Sir E. S.	1
Heathcote, Sir W.	17
Heneage, C. Esq.	1
Herbert, Hon. S.	17
Hinde, J. Esq.	20
Hogg, J. W. Esq.	36
Hope, A. J. Esq.	13
Hughes, W. Esq.	1
Hall, Sir B.	23
Hastie, A. Esq.	17
Hawes, B. jun.	90
Hay, Sir. A. Leith	15
Hayter, W. Esq.	12
Heathcoate, J. Esq.	9
Hindley, C. Esq.	19
Hobhouse, Sir J.	19
Howard, Col. B.	1
Howard, P. H. Esq.	36
Howard, Hon. J.	7
Howick, Visc.	89
Humphrey, Aldn.	9
Hutt, W. Esq.	69
Hume, D. Esq.	124
Ingestrie, Visc.	24
Inglis, Sir R. H.	104
Jackson, Mr. Sergeant	49
James, Sir W.	2
Jocelyn, Visc.	17
Johnston, W. Esq.	12
James, W. Esq.	10
Jardine, W. Esq.	3
Jervis, John, Esq.	16
Johnson, General	52
Johnson, A. Esq.	1
Kemble, H. Esq.	26
Knatchbull, Sir E. Esq.	66
Knight, G.	17
Knight, H. Esq.	29
Lawson, A. Esq.	18
Lemon, Sir C.	13
Lennox, Lord A.	18
Liddell, Hon. A.	46
Lincoln, Earl	28
Lindsay, H. Esq.	30
Litton, E. Esq.	1
Lyall, Geo. Esq.	1
Lord Advocate	13
Labouchere, H. Esq.	90
Lambton, H. Esq.	25
Larpent, Sir G.	12
Layard, Capt. B. V.	17
Leader, J. T. Esq.	23
Mackenzie, T. Esq.	1
Mackinnon, W. Esq.	70
Mahon, Visc.	56
Mainwaring, T.	11
Manners, Lord J.	26
March, Earl of	3
Marsham, Visc.	1
Martin, C. W. Esq.	1
Masterman, J. Esq.	13
Miles, P. W. Esq.	20
Miles, W. Esq.	26
Milnes, R. M. Esq.	49
Macaulay, Hon. T.	60
Mangles, R. D. Esq.	35
Marsland, H. Esq.	11
Maule, Hon. Fox	72
Mitcalfe, H. Esq.	1
Mitchell, T. Esq.	19
Morrison, J. Esq.	8
Muntz, G. F. Esq.	67
Murphy, F. S. Esq.	15
Neeld, Jos. Esq.	1
Nicholl, J. Dr.	6
Norreys, Lord	1
Napier, Sir C.	80
Norreys, Sir D. J.	1
O'Brien, W. Esq.	21
O'Brien, A. S. Esq.	1
O'Connell, J. Esq.	15
O'Connell, M. J. Esq.	69
O'Connell, D. Esq.	123
Oswald, J. Esq.	2
Palmer, G. Esq.	28
Palmer, R. Esq.	24
Patten, J. W. Esq.	15
Peel, Sir Robert	287
Plumptre, J. Esq.	17
Polhill, Capt. F.	28
Pollington, Visc.	1
Pollock, Sir. F.	77
Pusey, P. Esq.	14
Palmerston, Visc.	109
Parker, John, Esq.	24
Pechell, Capt. G.	82
Phillips, Mark, Esq.	63
Plumridge, Capt.	24
Powell, C. Esq.	1
Protheroe, E. Esq.	27
Rae, Hon. Sir. W.	17
Reid, Sir John R.	7
Rous, Hon. Capt.	18
Rushbrooke, Col.	1
Russel, C. Esq.	17
Rawdon, J. D. Esq.	1
Redington, T. Esq.	43
Ricardo, J. L. Esq.	28
Rice, E. R. Esq.	19
Roche, E. R. Esq.	1
Roebuck, J. Esq.	109
Russell, Lord John	143
Rutherford, A. Esq.	17
Sandon, Visc.	77
Scarlett, Maj. J.	20
Scott, Hon. F.	1
Shaw, Hon. Fred.	43
Sibthorp, Colonel	79
Smith, Abel, Esq.	1
Smythe, Hon. G. P.	16
Somerset, Lord G.	54
Stanley, Ed., Esq.	32
Stanley, Lord	130
Stewart, John, Esq.	3
Stuart, H. Esq.	11
Sutton, Hon. J. M.	17
Scholefield, J. Esq.	18
Scott, W. R. Esq.	21
Scrope, G. P. Esq.	9
Seale, Colonel Sir J.	13
Sheil, Hon. R. L.	67
Smith, J. A. Esq.	5
Smith, Right Hon. V.	69
Somerville, Sir W.	35
Stanley, Hon W.	28
Stansfield, W. Esq.	22
Stanton, W. Esq.	5
Staunton, Sir G.	5
Stewart, P. M. Esq.	33
Strutt, Ed. Esq.	17
Tennent, J. E. Esq.	35
Thesiger, F. Esq.	31
Thompson, Ald.	5
Trotter, J. Esq.	14
Tyrell, Sir J. T.	19
Thorneley, T. Esq.	21
Troubridge, Sir E.	11
Turner, E. Esq.	17
Verner, Col. W.	11
Vernon, G. H. Esq.	1
Villiers, Stuart, Esq.	13
Villiers, Hon. C. P.	78
Vivian, Major C.	21
Vivian, Captain	9
Walsh, Sir J. B.	15
Williams, T. B. Esq.	37
Wilmot, Sir J. E.	24
Wodehouse, E. Esq.	25
Wood, Colonel	1
Wood, Colonel T.	28
Wortley, Hon. S.	61
Wynn, Hon. C. W.	13
Wakley, T. Esq.	117
Wallace, R. Esq.	84
Ward, H. G. Esq.	93
Wason, R. Esq.	28
Wawn, J. E. Esq.	1
Wemyss, Capt. E. E.	1
Wild, Sir Thomas	48
Williams, W. Esq.	37
Wood, C. Esq.	13
Wood, Benjamin, Esq.	28
Worsley, Lord	81
Wyse, — Esq.	14
Yorke, H. R. Esq.	23
Total Speeches	9,119
Total Number of Speakers	299

PETITIONS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the extracts we have made from the votes of the House of Commons, of the petitions presented in favour or against measures submitted to Parliament, or which the House has been urged to adopt, we have not of course paid any attention to those petitions which related to private bills. The petitions for the introduction of private bills were 170 in number, and upon these, or on motions for leave to bring in bills, or on bills sent up from the Lords to the Commons, were the whole of the private bills, passed by the Commons, founded. The petitions relative to public measures, bills and proceedings, and to general subjects in other way brought under the consideration of the House, may be classified as follows :—

PETITIONS.

To repeal the Corn Laws.
For free trade.
For vote by ballot.
For emigration.
For reform of Parliament.

In favour of commercial reforms and financial measures.

Against every part and each part of the tariff.

Against the income and property tax.
Against the poor laws.
For the abolition of church rates.
For inquiry into the causes of distress.
Against the grant to Maynooth.
For extending the elective franchise to all persons who pay direct taxes.
From Archdeacon Bathurst, praying for the abolition of church rates.
For the repeal of the union with Ireland.
For the abolition of church patronage in Scotland.
For the suppression of idolatry in India.
For the better observance of the Lord's day.
For church extension.
For declaring valid marriages solemnized by Presbyterian ministers in Ireland between members of the Established Church and Dissenters.
For free passage for emigrants to our colonies.
Against the exportation of labourers from British India.
For the abolition of lay patronage in Scotland.
For the abolition of imprisonment for debt.
For abolishing the practice of paying wages in goods.
Against the employment of females in coal mines.
To rate owners of small tenements instead of the occupiers.
For limiting the hours of labour of young persons in factories.
For the establishment of spaces or parks for public walks in and near the metropolis.
For the abolition of ministers' money in Ireland.
For alleviating the condition of factory children.
For an *equal* imposition of legacy and probate duties upon the descent of property of every description.
To exempt all buildings devoted to education from the window tax.
To exempt all mechanics' institutions from all taxes.
For the substitution of affirmations in lieu of oaths in all courts.
For the redemption of the tolls on Waterloo, Queen-street, and other metropolitan bridges.
For the suppression of dog-carts.
For improving the area round, and approaches to, St. Paul's Cathedral.
Of J. J. Stockdale, for substituting declarations for oaths.
Of the parish clerks of the Bills of Mortality, praying for the protection of their rights and privileges.
From the Roman Catholics in England and Ireland, praying that they may be placed upon a footing of perfect equality in point of civil rights and enjoyments with her Majesty's subjects professing other religious opinions.
For the suppression of mendicancy.
For amending the laws which regulate dramatic entertainments.
For ameliorating the condition of the burgh and parochial schoolmasters of Scotland.
For grants of money in aid of the musical classes at Exeter Hall.
For the reform of the medical profession.
For the improvement of the metropolis, by widening old and making new streets.
Against and in favour of the Municipal Corporations Bill.
Against the Sudbury Disfranchisement Bill.
For and against the Mines and the Collieries Bill.
For the bill for the better protection of Her Majesty's person.
For establishing in Ireland and England harbours of refuge.
Against the employment of children in mines.
For an inquiry into the causes of present crime and national misery.
To abolish the tithe on fish.
For new regulations as to lunatic asylums.
In favour of the Designs Copyright Bill.
For universal suffrage.
To provide a remedy for the evils arising from the interment of bodies in and within the precincts of cities and large towns.
For the alteration of the present system of education in Ireland.
For the appointment of clergy to Welsh sees who are conversant with the language of the ancient Britons.
To exempt literary and scientific institutions from taxes.
For protection for fresh fruit.
For an inquiry into the causes of the distressed state of the shopkeepers of Manchester.
For pure water for the Metropolis.
For the better regulation of railways.
For the Bonded Cornbill.
For universal suffrage and annual Parliaments, the payment of salaries to members, &c.
For measures to secure the health of large towns.
For the suppression of the slave trade and slavery.

SESSIONAL CURIOSITIES.

Among the original and odd things which transpired during the session, and which have amused, if not surprised us, may be classed the following curious and singular petitions, presented at different periods to the House :—

1. Petition from Charles Bradley, for a law declaring it blasphemy, in any one who shall teach anything contrary to sound doctrine.

2. Petition that the House would devise means for the immediate relief of the whole of the unemployed portion of the community.

3. Petition for a law to regulate the hours during which the journeymen bakers shall work in Ireland, fixing those hours at between six in the morning and six in the evening.

4. Petition from the Rational Society in Hampshire, for inquiring into the causes of, and remedies for, the present difficulties and dangers in which all classes are involved in Great Britain and Ireland.

5. Petition, praying that the form used in our criminal courts by a prisoner declaring whether he is "guilty" or "not guilty" may be abolished.

6. Petition for a law to *compel* the master manufacturers out of the wages of their labourers to make a provision for their maintenance in sickness, old age, and for the period they may be out of employment.

7. Petition, praying the House to prevent sheep stealing.

8. Petition from the British Swimming Society, praying that provision may be made for the comfortable accommodation of bathers, not only in the parks now existing in London, but in all which may be hereafter created.

9. Petition from Lorenzo Savona, complaining of not having been paid in 1799!! the full amount of the value of a quantity of wheat sold at that period to the chief of the camp of *Harhar*, (Ha! ha!) and praying the House to look after his interests.

10. Petition for the establishment of home colonies throughout the kingdom.

11. Petition from certain members of the press, complaining of the use of steam power in the printing of government works.

12. Petition, praying that the feelings and wishes of the boroughs of the empire may be ascertained through the medium of the town councils, before any magistrates are named by the Queen.

13. Petition from George Benson, praying that all the established interests and classes in the country shall be called upon to make a sacrifice for the prevention of sabbath desecration before railroad proprietors are required to sacrifice their interests.

14. Petition from Alexander S. Braden, for limiting the length of speeches in parliament.

15. Petition from Bryan Millington, praying that himself and others, who hold leases of land, may be indemnified from the ill effects of reducing the sliding scale of duties on corn.

16. For excluding Roman Catholics, as well those now elected, as those who may be hereafter elected, from Parliament.

17. Petition from Mr. Douglas, praying that the government may be directed to insert its advertisements only in those newspapers which have the largest circulation.

18. Petition from Henry Alfred Cotton, requiring the immediate dissolution of the connexion between church and state.

19. Petition complaining that confectionary from the Channel Islands was not taxed high enough before its admission into Scotland. (This was a bitter attack upon the sweets.)

20. Petitions without end, praying that brewers' casks may be regarded as sacred property, and not be seizable for their customers' unpaid rent.

TO LET, a good family house in Macquarie-street South, Sydney, immediately adjoining Hyde Park. Apply to Mr. Petty, at his Hotel, Church Hill. 1492

TO LET, the Premises lately occupied by the Subscriber, No. 70, George-street (the business being wholly removed to No. 74, late S. Peek and Co.'s) to whom application may be made.
1520 ROBERT PORTER.

TO LET, a Cottage, situated on the Surry Hills, containing four rooms, with pleasure garden, and an excellent well of water. Terms moderate. Apply to Mr. J. Robinson, Boundary Stone Public House, Surry Hills. 1208

TO LET, for such term as may be agreed on, that beautiful marine residence of ROSEBANK, Balmain; well watered, with garden and ground attached thereto, together with a splendid wharf, and a quarry of excellent freestone, having a great depth of water alongside; at present occupied by Mr. Kerff, shipbuilder. Entry immediately. Apply to James Munn, ship-builder, Miller's Point.
Sydney, January 12. 959

TO LET, at Parramatta, a large Dwelling in George-street, which will suit either for a private family, seminary, or mercantile house. Apply to Messrs. Byrnes, opposite, or on the premises. 1427

SALES BY AUCTION.

THREE HUNDRED BOXES SOAP.
FOSS AND LLOYD will Sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 31st January, at Eleven o'clock precisely,
Two hundred boxes Soap, 30lbs. each.
One hundred boxes ditto, 60lbs. ditto.
Terms at sale. 1534

GUNPOWDER.
FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Twelve quarter casks Gunpowder FF and FFF, slightly damaged.
Terms at sale. 1529

DERWENT POTATOES.
FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by Auction, at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at eleven o'clock precisely, One hundred and thirty bags Derwent Potatoes
Terms at sale. 1532

SUPERIOR WINES.
FOSS AND LLOYD will sell by Auction at their Rooms, Lower George-street, THIS DAY, 31st instant, at twelve o'clock precisely,
Twenty-four casks, each 3 dozen, Velez Sherry
Thirty-five cases, each 3 dozen, Soldeu ditto.
Terms at sale. 1533

SHEEP.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by Auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, the 31st instant, at eleven o'clock,
The following Sheep, of a superior quality and description, warranted clean, and never to have been diseased :—
443 Ewes of ages
122 Ewes and Wethers, fifteen months old
15 Rams
580 head of sheep, more or less.
The above sheep are now on halves, under the care of H. H. Burden, Esq., St. Omer, Braidwood.
Half the last fall of lambs, to be weaned on the 1st February, will be given in to the purchaser.
The above sheep must be removed within a fortnight, or they will remain at the expense of the purchaser.
Terms at sale. 1455

CARRIAGES, GIGS, &c.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, the corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, at One o'clock,
A splendid Britska, with appointments as a town or travelling carriage
Two handsome Cab Phaetons, finished in a very superior style
A splendid Gig, built on an improved principle
A Britska, or Mail Phaeton
Two handsome Stanhopes
Three superior sets Double Harness.
The above are all built by the celebrated house of Messrs. Busher and Co., coach-builders to her Majesty, West End, London, and are all warranted. May be seen, until the day of sale, at Wilkinson's Coach Factory, No. 93, Lower George-street, nearly opposite the *Herald* Office, back entrance by Queen's-place.
The Auctioneer particularly calls the attention of intending purchasers to the above, as they will positively be sold without the least reserve.
AFTER WHICH,
One George the Fourth Phaeton
One handsome double-bodied ditto, suitable for one or two horses
Two very superior Gigs.
Terms at sale. 1405

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, THIS DAY, the 31st January, 1843, at Ten o'clock, on account of the Accountant General of Her Majesty's Navy, the following remains of Stores, landed from the Male Convict Ship *TRITON*, from England,
Wine, casks, staves, headings, iron hoops bread bags, deal fittings, hospital furniture, clothing, &c., &c. 1361

TO GROCERS.
MR. BLACKMAN will Sell by Auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st February,
Five half-chests Twankay Hyson
Fifteen boxes Black Tea.
Terms at sale. 1524

To Druggists, Grocers, &c.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February,
Four bushels Canary Seed.
Terms at sale. 1525

To Druggists, Grocers, &c.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, at 11 o'clock,
Two cwt. Corrosive Sublimate
Three cwt. Arsenic, in powder
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 1523

Building Allotments in the City of Sydney.
MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, adjoining the Bank of New South Wales, on TUESDAY, the 7th February, at Twelve o'clock precisely,
Six City Allotments fronting Harrington-street, opposite SAINT PHILLIP'S CHURCH, and bounded by Essex-street, in a line with the Counting Houses of Messrs. Rowand, M'Nab, and Company, and Messrs. Swaine, Webb, and Co. The contiguity of this situation to Sydney Cove, the Circular Wharf, and all the Government Offices, renders it exceedingly desirable and valuable for Stores of all descriptions.
ALSO,
Two Allotments in GEORGE-STREET; one situated between the properties of Mr. Gannon and Mr. Hanson, adjoining the site of the Old Gaol, late the Stores of A. B. Spark, Esquire, and the other fronting Spark's passage, adjoining the Workshop of Mr. Richard Dawson.
Plans on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 1255

ELIGIBLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY AT FIVE DOCK.
MR. BLACKMAN has been instructed by the Morgagees, under trusts for sale, to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 17th day of February next, at his Auction Mart, situate in George-street, Sydney, at twelve o'clock at noon precisely,
The above valuable freehold property, in the following or such other lots as may be determined upon at the time of sale, under and subject to conditions to be then and there produced.
LOT 1.
Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement thirty acres, two roods, and thirty perches, commencing on the north-west side of the Iron Cove, distant from the cove twenty chains: bounded towards the south-east by that road, bearing west twenty-five degrees south fifteen chains twenty links, then by the same road west thirty degrees south ten chains eighty links; on the west by a line north to Lyons-road thirteen chains; towards the north by that road bearing east thirty-one degrees north twenty-seven chains fifteen links; and on the east by a line south fifteen chains sixty links to the commencing-point.
LOT 2
Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement nine acres, one rood, and twenty-five perches, more or less, commencing on Lyons-road, at the north-east corner of lot 119, and distant from the great north road fifteen chains eighty links: bounded towards the west by a line bearing south five degrees east twelve chains to the Iron Cove road; towards the south by that road six chains ninety links; on the east by a line north thirteen chains to Lyons-road; and towards the north by that road eight chains twenty-five links to the commencing-point.
LOT 3
Consists of all that piece or parcel of land, being lot 131 of the Five Dock Farm: bounded towards the north by a line east nine degrees thirty minutes south fourteen chains fifty links to Iron Creek; towards the west by the Iron Creek road two chains; towards the west by a line from the Iron Creek road bearing south twenty-five degrees east twenty-two chains to the Iron Creek; and on all other sides by the said creek: and containing twenty-one acres, more or less.
LOT 4.
And also all that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement seventy acres, two roods, and ten perches, commencing on the south-east side of Iron Cove-road, distant from the Cove twenty chains; bounded towards the north-west by that road bearing west twenty-five degrees, south fifteen chains twenty links to the corner of the Iron Creek-road, then by the Iron Creek-road south nine degrees thirty minutes, west twenty-seven chains twenty-five links; towards the south by a line east nine degrees thirty minutes, south fourteen chains fifty links to the Iron Creek, and towards the north-east by a line north twenty-five degrees, west twenty-six chains fifty links to the commencing point, being lots numbered one hundred and twenty-seven, one hundred and twenty-eight, and one hundred and twenty-nine, of the original sale of the Five Dock Farm.
Terms at time of sale.
For further particulars apply to the auctioneer, or to Mr. John Smith, solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 1130

PERIODICAL SALE OF HORSES.
Held on the first and third Thursdays of every Month.
MR. ARMSTRONG will sell by auction, at his Repository, on THURSDAY next, the 2nd February, at twelve o'clock precisely.
Chillington, a bay horse, bred by Mr. Gifford, of Chillington Park, foaled in 1836, out of Forester Lass by Zingance, her dam Miss Forester by Diamond, Alexander, Sweet William &c., 4 vol. p. 120, Stud Book.
Chillington was imported by the late John Dawson, Esq., per ship *Hashemy*, in the year 1839.
Also, the well known horse
LITTLE WONDER.
A bay entire with black points, fifteen hands high, four years old, and warranted sound. He is by Emigrant, out of a Whisker mare, grand dam by Skeleton, g g dam by Camerton.
Terms—An approved bill at three months.
After which several horses, mares, &c.
January 28. 1469

By order of the Trustees to the Estate of the late William Thompson.
MR. JAMES BYRNES will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 4th February next, at Mrs. Walker's, Red Cow Inn, Parramatta, at Eleven o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of Land, known as Thompson's Farm, at Pennant Hills, with Dwelling House and Orchard, containing sixty acres, more or less, adjoining the Farm of Mr. Bellamy, and now let at £20 per annum. For richness of soil, and locality, this little Homestead stands unrivalled in the neighbourhood of Parramatta, and is therefore well worthy the attention of buyers.
Title, a Grant from the Crown.
Terms.—Twenty per cent cash deposit, and the remainder, at three and six months. Security upon the property if required. 1102

WINDSOR.
MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR will by auction, in portions to suit purchasers, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, February 8, at Twelve o'clock (unless previously disposed of by private sale),
That really valuable Estate, containing ninety acres more or less, situated within half a mile of Windsor, and formerly known as the
RED-HOUSE FARM.
Its locality embraces advantages superior to any Farm on the Hawkesbury which has been offered for sale for some years past. It is adapted for agriculture, from the superior quality of the soil; for grazing, by having one front bounded by the South Creek; for building, by having two fronts bounded by roads of constant traffic, viz., from Windsor to Parramatta, and from Windsor to Pitt Town, which renders this estate a corner allotment. An estimate of its value can only be formed by inspection. The eligible site (at the angle) for an inn, and the line of building ground for villas, cottages, &c., on the Pitt Town boundary, and the rich ground or soil on the bank of the South Creek, for gardens, orchards, vineyards, &c., together with the well-known salubrity of the air, and the extensive, open, and magnificent prospect of the Hawkesbury, and distant mountain ranges—render this estate a most desirable purchase or retirement.
There is a cottage, large barn, and outhouses; the land is stumped and under cultivation, and is bounded and subdivided by strong fences.
Terms very liberal.
For further information apply to the Auctioneer, or to the proprietor, on the premises,
C. SOMMERS.
January 24. 1356

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, January 27, 1843.
Doyle v. Sparke, Senior.
ON THURSDAY, the 2nd February next, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Hexham, Hunter's River, the Sheriff will cause to be sold about fifty head of Milch Cattle branded ES, a quantity of wheat in sheaf, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.
1433 CORNELIUS PROUT, Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, January 28.
Burdekin v. Cohen.
Cooper and another v. Same.
ON THURSDAY, the 2nd day of February next, at noon, at the London Tavern, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate, of the above defendant, in and to those premises situate in West Maitland, and now in the occupation of Mr. Copper, carrying on the business of an ironmonger, unless these executions are previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
1515 Under Sheriff.

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, January 21
Turner v. Livingstone.
ON FRIDAY, the 3rd of February next, at noon, on the Bowthorne Estate, Paterson River, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, teams of working bullocks, cattle, horses, furniture, &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
1510 Under Sheriff

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